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WOOD'S SEEDS

for
**FALL
PLANTING
1921**

**CRIMSON
CLOVER**

*The
wonderful
soil
improver*

T.W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN RICHMOND, VA.

FERTILIZERS *for* FALL CROPS

NOTE.—Prices as noted below are those in effect at time this catalog goes to press. They are subject to change. Such changes will be noted in WOOD'S CROP SPECIAL or will quote prices on request.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; Potash, 2 per cent.

This brand is prepared especially for grain and grass crops and contains the plant foods in proper proportions to start a vigorous growth on which the result of the crop largely depends, and sufficient to feed the crop till maturity. It is quick in its action and lasting in its results. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. to the acre when drilled with the seeds; if broadcasted, apply before seeding and harrow in seeds and fertilizer at the same time.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.60; ton, \$34.00.

Wheat Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 1.21 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 11 per cent; Potash, 1 per cent.

Wheat, like all grain crops, requires a liberal amount of phosphoric acid to develop the grain and mature the crop. It also requires sufficient ammonia to produce a quick growth and that rich green color characteristic of a healthy plant, and potash enough to complete the plant foods necessary for a full development. All these plant foods are contained in our Wheat Fertilizer in proper proportions to give the best results at harvest time. Apply 300 to 400 lbs. per acre.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$3.20; ton, \$30.00.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 3 to 4 per cent.

An "all-round" fertilizer prepared for use on vegetable crops of every kind, including root crops which require a liberal quantity of potash. The amount of plant food is properly balanced to give good results on all garden crops. An especially good fertilizer for the home garden, and is put up in convenient sized bags to meet the requirements of the home gardener and larger sizes for the market gardener.

Bag of 50 lbs., \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.25; 200-lb. bag, \$4.20; ton, \$40.00.

Market Grower Fertilizer

For Garden Crops, Grass and Clover

Analysis: Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

Market Grower brand is prepared to meet a demand among vegetable growers who want a fertilizer to force a quick growth. This requires a high percentage of ammonia. Market Grower brand is also splendidly adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to increase the growth of the second crop.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.20; ton, \$40.00.

High-Grade Trucker Fertilizer

For Vegetables, Grass and Clover

Analysis: Ammonia, 6 to 7 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 1 to 2 per cent.

High-Grade Trucker brand contains an even greater percentage of ammonia than our Market Grower brand and is prepared for those who require this plant food in excess quantity to force the quickest possible growth in truck crops. The amount of ammonia it contains makes it particularly well adapted for applying to grass and clover after the first cutting to force a quick healthy growth. On such crops and alfalfa it will pay handsome profits in increased quantities of hay at the second and later cuttings.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$5.00; ton, \$48.00.

Lister's Standard Superphosphate

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 9 per cent; Soluble Potash, 1 per cent.

A complete fertilizer, containing all the elements of plant food for any crop as a substitute for stable manure or in combination with manure. It is one of the few fertilizers made of pure animal bone, which accounts for its lasting quality, the effects being noticeable in several succeeding crops. In addition to its adaptability for vegetable crops, it is fine for grain that is to be followed by grass.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.60; ton, \$44.00.

Standard Potato Fertilizer

For All Root Crops

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent; Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent; Potash, 4 to 5 per cent.

Although called a potato fertilizer, it is equally good for all root crops which demand a liberal supply of potash. It contains also a high percentage of ammonia to give the plant a vigorous start, and will keep up a strong, healthy growth that is so necessary for the production of large and paying crops. We recommend it for Irish and sweet potatoes and all root crops; it is also a splendid general garden fertilizer.

Bag of 100 lbs., \$2.50; 200 lbs., \$4.40; ton, \$42.00.

Standard Bone Meal

Made From Pure Animal Bone

Analysis: Ammonia, 3 per cent; Bone Phosphate of Lime, 50 per cent; Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid, 22 per cent.

Made of pure animal bone, finely ground and thoroughly steamed to remove the grease. Being finely ground, it is quickly available, and no fertilizer is more lasting in its effects than bone—the beneficial results can be noted for several years after it is applied. There is no crop grown either in the garden or on the farm that will not respond splendidly to a liberal application of bone; for grain, grass and clover and as a top dressing for hay fields and pasture bone is especially recommended.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$4.40; ton, \$42.00.

Sheep Manure

In the garden, the hot-bed, the cold frame, for fruit trees, in flower beds and pots and on the lawn, Sheep Manure will give most excellent results. On the farm it is very effective on corn, tobacco, grass and forage crops. On wheat and other grains, if mixed with acid phosphate, it will produce largely increased yields; it is equally good for potatoes if mixed with kainit or other form of potash.

25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500 lbs., \$14.00; ton, \$54.00.

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed 16 Per Cent Available Phosphoric Acid

Acid Phosphate is recommended for all grain and grass crops, cowpeas, soy or soja beans, and for applying to lands deficient in phosphoric acid. Beneficial results follow the addition of acid phosphate to stable and barnyard manure, all manure being deficient in phosphoric acid but high in ammonia, the mixture giving a better balanced plant food. We handle only 16 per cent acid phosphate, as the cost of lower grades is higher in proportion to the plant food they contain.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$2.50; ton, \$23.00.

Nitrate of Soda

The most readily available form in which nitrogen can be had. Largely used for forcing vegetables, strawberries, etc., for applying to grass fields after each cutting, producing a strong, healthy growth and wonderfully increasing the yield. **Price, not prepaid, lb. 10 cts.; 5 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 60 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$4.50; 200-lb. bag, \$8.50; 5 bags or more, \$3.25 per bag.** Price fluctuates.

Marlime

A quickly soluble form of lime that will release the natural fertilizers in the soil and make them available as plant food; sweetens sour or acid soils and aids the decomposition of vegetable matter. It will enrich your soil while burnt lime will destroy plant food and waste the nitrogen, the most costly plant food. Marlime insures increased production, helps to convert organic matter into available plant food. It is a corrector, a dissolver, a decomposer, a liberator of mineral fertilizers in the soil, and it maintains fertility.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.25; ton, \$11.50.

Land Plaster

Land Plaster has quite a variety of uses. It has the property of combining with the potash in the soil and making it available as plant food. It should be mixed with all stable and barnyard manures, as it combines with the ammonia that might otherwise be lost, and "fixes" it in the form of sulphate of ammonia, in which form it is taken up by the plant as needed.

Bag of 200 lbs., \$1.60; ton, \$14.00.

WOOD'S SEEDS

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN RICHMOND, VA.

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Name

(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly**.)

Post Office

R. F. D. No. **Box No.** **State**

Express Office (if different
from Post Office)

Freight Depot

County State

State how you want goods shipped by placing an X in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash _____

Stamps

Total

**Do not write in
this space**

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up Your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

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Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors whom you think would be interested in receiving our catalog:

[illegible]

Sowing Grasses and Clovers in the Fall

When clovers and grasses are sown alone early in the fall, they will give good crops of hay or good pasturage the following year, and it is really preferable to sow them alone rather than with a grain crop, although they can also be sown very satisfactorily with fall-seeded oats, wheat or other grain crops, provided the grain crops are put in early.

The best method of seeding is to use the regular grain drill with grass and clover-seeding attachment; or, if this is not available, they can be sown either by hand or with a Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seed Sower—both are very satisfactory implements for seeding grasses and clovers.

When grass and clover seeds are sown with grain crops where the grain drills are not used, the grain should be seeded first and covered with a harrow, then sow the grass and clover seeds and cover with a light harrow or brush and run the roller over them to make a firm seed bed.

Preparation for Clovers and Grasses

A firm seed bed is of first importance, and the land should be well and deeply plowed, and then harrowed and reharrowed, so as to have the surface as fine as possible. It is always better to prepare the land for clovers and grasses, if possible, some time previous to seeding, and then wait for a good rain before seeding. As soon as the land is dry enough run the harrow over the soil to break the surface crust, then sow your grass and clover seeds, covering afterwards with a light or brush harrow, or a roller can be used if the ground is not wet.

Grass and clover seeds should not be covered more than an average of about half an inch deep, but if sown on land that is not well prepared, it is impossible to prevent the seeds being covered too deep. Our experience is so strongly in favor of a firm, well-prepared seed bed, that we feel we cannot urge it too strongly as of first importance if you desire good stands and good crops of grasses and clovers.

Don't Buy Weed Seeds

When buying grass and clover seeds, don't hesitate about price, for cheap seeds means seeds containing weeds of which your land already has plenty. Buying cheap and weedy seeds means that you make a double loss—you pay for weeds instead of seeds and the weeds occupy land that should produce grass, and weeds being of stronger growth, they crowd out the better grasses; they also lessen the value of your crop.

Buy Trade Mark Brand Seeds

Under this brand we send out grass and clover seeds that are as clean as modern machinery will make them. They are as good quality as money will buy and have been thoroughly tested for germination and purity. It is a 'penny wise, pound foolish' policy to sow cheap, weedy seeds. Grow grass, not weeds, so sow the best—**WOOD'S TRADE MARK BRAND**.

The Descriptions of the various varieties of grasses in this catalogue we have tried to make especially full and complete. The description of the varieties, the suggested combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes to be obtained.

Prices Fluctuate—The prices named in this catalog are those ruling at the time the catalog was printed. Current prices are quoted in our "Crop Special"; we will quote you by mail or will fill all orders entrusted to us at the prices ruling at the time the order is received.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to Send Money—Money should be sent by **BANK ORDER, EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER**; in case they go astray in the mails they can be traced and duplicates secured. Always register letters containing currency. Postage stamps in small amounts are satisfactory. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references as customary before opening new accounts.

Your Name and Address—Always be sure to give both; we have hundreds of orders, either unsigned or without address, awaiting identification. If you have not received the seeds you ordered probably yours is among them.

Postpaid Prices—Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb., add 6c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound to postpaid prices.

Bags—We make no charge for bags for oats, rye, barley, wheat and such grass seeds as can safely be shipped in grain bags. On orders for seeds in any quantity when ordered at prices quoted "postpaid," or for quantities under 50 pounds at prices quoted "not prepaid," there is no charge for bags. On lots of 50 pounds or more of clovers, timothy, herds grass, rape and such seeds as require cotton bags for safe shipment, we charge extra for the bags as follows: **2½ bus. size, 35 cts.; 1 bus. size, 15 cts.**

C. O. D. Shipments—Shipping C. O. D. only adds to the cost, as the buyer pays the expense of collection. If you prefer shipment C. O. D. remit with your order one-half the amount of the bill. Under no circumstances will we ship perishable goods C. O. D.

Fluctuation in Prices—Some time must necessarily elapse between the writing and printing of this catalog and the time it reaches you. In the meantime the market prices of some varieties, particularly field seeds, may have changed. As far as possible, these price changes will be printed in our **CROP SPECIAL**, a copy of which, quoting current prices, will be sent you free on request. At any time we will be glad to quote you firm prices, or we will fill your order at the lowest prevailing prices, whether higher or lower than as printed in this catalog. If prices are lower, you get the benefit of the decline; if higher, we will, of course, be compelled to charge the prevailing price at the time the order is received.

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seeds that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we sent out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Wood's High-Grade Clover Seeds

Why Sow Clover

It does not exhaust the soil, but improves it.
 To make two cuttings of fine hay a year.
 To make an excellent pasture.
 To put humus in your land.
 To make your land friable and easily worked.
 To increase the yield of the crop that follows it.
 To save in your fertilizer bill by storing nitrogen in your soil.
 Because it belongs in every crop rotation.
 Because it is the corner-stone of good farming.

The sowing of clover seed is absolutely essential to proper rotation of crops and to keep up the fertility of the land.

Clovers are the basis of successful farming. Land well set in clover not only makes a good forage or hay crop, but improves the condition and productiveness of the land. In the rotation of crops, clovers are most valuable, and in all sections of the country, except possibly the extreme South, are indispensable. If our tobacco and cotton growers would depend more upon clover in proper rotation, they would spend far less for commercial fertilizers.

RED CLOVER

Red clover not only furnishes excellent pasturage and fine hay crops, but its growth improves the land and adds humus to the soil. It is the standard hay, pasturage and soil-improving crop wherever general farming is practiced.

Red clover on good land will yield two cuttings a year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay; cut when in full bloom. For hay it is particularly well adapted for sowing with orchard grass and tall meadow oat grass, as it ripens at the same time, and sowing the three together will give larger yield of better quality hay than sowing either alone.

A Good Mixture.—Fifteen pounds of orchard grass, twelve pounds of tall meadow oat grass and eight pounds of clover will give excellent results, and if it is desired to use the land for pasturage also, the addition of six pounds of herds grass or red top will increase the pasturage considerably. When sown by itself, sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre, either in the fall or spring, or at the last working of corn and cotton.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$12.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.50; 25 lbs. \$6.00; 50 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00—bags extra.

SWEET CLOVER

WHITE BOKHARA, or MELILOTUS ALBA.—On lands too poor to grow a paying crop of corn; on worn-out, galled, waste land; on land too sandy to grow any other crop, or too acid or too wet for other clovers, sow Sweet Clover, and after a few years the land can be brought into condition for general crops. It is adapted to a wider variety of soils than any other clover. It will be found useful for pasture, for forage, for bees, for turning under to improve, for it is a nitrogen gatherer and for inoculating the land for alfalfa. The deep roots break up, aerate and drain stiff subsoils and add humus. Its feeding value is high, containing 69 per cent protein, compared with 70 per cent in Alfalfa and 46 per cent in Red Clover. In spite of its bitter taste stock soon learn to like it. The first season it grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, but if cut when 6 inches high the plant stools out and makes a more tender growth for grazing. The second year it grows 5 to 10 feet high; cut before the first bloom buds appear. It is not necessary to plow before sowing; just stir the top soil, sow 20 lbs. to the acre and harrow in.

SCARIFIED SEEDS, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$4.75; 50 lbs. \$8.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$14.00—bags extra.



Red Clover

MAMMOTH or SAPLING CLOVER

Similar to Red Clover, both in appearance of the seed and habit of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with timothy, meadow fescue and herds grass or red top, as it matures about the same time as these grasses. The appearance of the seed is identical with red clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish between them. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty, but use every reasonable care to supply mammoth or sapling clover as ordered. Sow 10 to 12 lbs. per acre by itself; if sown with timothy, sow 6 lbs. clover and 8 lbs. timothy. Another mixture that we recommend is had by adding 6 lbs of herd grass or red top to the clover and timothy. This has proved very satisfactory both for permanent pastures and for hay.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$13.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00—bags extra.

ALSIKE CLOVER

Alsike clover grows thicker, is finer stemmed than red clover, has plenty of leaf and makes better hay and more and better grazing than red clover. It is hardier and will stand greater extremes of heat, drought and severely cold weather than any other clover. It is adapted to a variety of soils, succeeding on light upland and loamy, as well as on bottom lands. Particularly valuable for grazing and in mixtures of grasses whether grown for hay or grazing, for it makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increases the yield as well as the feeding value of the hay.

If you have not succeeded in getting a stand of other clovers because your land is acid or moist, sow Alsike.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.75; 50 lbs. \$14.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 25 lbs. \$6.75; 50 lbs. \$13.00; 100 lbs. \$25.00—bags extra.

BURR CLOVER

For the Southern States, burr clover is a valuable soil improver and a fine winter grazing crop. Once established unless pastured too closely, it reseeds itself and improves each year. Mixed with Bermuda grass it makes a splendid all-the-year pasturage. When sown on Bermuda grass scarify the sod to allow the clover to become well rooted—this scarifying also benefits the Bermuda grass. Burr clover is frequently sown in cotton and corn at the last working like crimson clover and cowpeas, the improvement in the soil being quite marked. Southern-grown burr clover seeds are sold only in the burr and should be soaked for twenty-four hours before sowing to insure and hasten germination. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre.

SOUTHERN GROWN (in the burr), by mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00—bags extra.

WHITE CLOVER

FOR LAWNS AND PASTURES

This is very largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. It makes a small, close, compact growth, covering the ground like a carpet. Does well all through the South. Sow either in the spring or fall. When sown by itself, sow 5 to 6 pounds per acre; it is better, however, sown in mixture with other grasses.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.40; 25 lbs. \$13.00; 50 lbs. \$25.30. Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$12.25; 50 lbs. \$24.00; 100 lbs. \$47.00.

ALFALFA

FACTS ABOUT ALFALFA

Once established, it lasts for years.
Yields 3 to 5 cuttings nutritious and palatable hay each season.
Feeding value high—contains as much protein as wheat bran.
Does not exhaust the soil; it enriches it.
Claimed to add twice as much nitrogen to the land as Red Clover.
Requires but little care and attention.
One of the farm's most profitable crops.



Alfalfa

An Excellent Winter and Spring Grazing Crop—The Best of Early Green Feed—A Good Hay Crop.

Crimson clover is very desirable for dairymen, and makes excellent fall, winter and spring grazing. As a grazing crop, it is better to sow with rye. Also very valuable as a cover crop in orchards. Take advantage of every opportunity to sow crimson clover on all vacant lands to stand out through the winter; it will furnish a cover crop and a valuable soil-improving crop at the same time.

Crimson clover can be very satisfactorily grazed or cut for hay, and then the roots and stubble plowed under, with very considerable improvement to the land. It is particularly valuable as a soil improver for the corn and cotton crops, sowing it at the last working of corn and cotton, plowing under the clover the following May and again planting in corn or cotton and growing larger crops every year.

WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER

Matures two to three weeks later than ordinary crimson clover, makes a larger growth, a better hay crop, and is ready at a better season for cutting. Dairymen and stock raisers find it advantageous to grow both varieties to lengthen out the crimson clover season. When grown for hay we recommend sowing 10 to 12 pounds to the acre with one bushel of either Virginia Gray Winter or rust-proof oats. Crop very short: if any obtainable will quote in Crop Special.

RULES FOR SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA

REMEMBER YOU ARE MAKING AN INVESTMENT on which you expect profits for a number of years, and that the size of your profits will be in proportion to the care exercised in preparing your land **before you sow the seeds.**

THE SOIL. Sow only on deep, well drained, good loamy land that is not underlaid by a stiff hard pan that the roots cannot penetrate. When the roots reach this hard pan they either stop growing, or else grow horizontally along the top of the hard pan, but the crop will not amount to much, nor will it last very long. If possible sow on land from which a hoed crop has just been taken; such land will be reasonably free of weeds. The land should contain an abundant supply of decomposed vegetable matter—a green crop turned under and lime liberally applied will give this condition.

LIME ACID SOILS. Alfalfa will not grow on acid soils. The bacteria that live on the roots of legume plants like Alfalfa, drawing nitrogen from the air and making it available as plant food, cannot live in acid soil. Test your soil for acidity by taking a handful of soil from 2 or 3 inches below the surface, wet it with rain water, if not already moist, insert a piece of blue litmus paper (get it at any drug store). If, 15 minutes later, the litmus paper has changed to pink, **your soil is acid.** To correct acidity, spread 1 to 2½ tons of finely ground lime to the acre after plowing and a few weeks before sowing; in the meantime, keep the harrows busy to kill out the weeds.

DRAINAGE. Alfalfa will not live with its feet in water, so be sure the land is well drained. Good crops can be grown on lowlands if properly drained, either with tile or open ditches, to a depth of at least four feet.

INOCULATE YOUR SEEDS. Do not attempt to grow Alfalfa without inoculating except on fields where it has previously been grown. Sow 300 to 500 lbs. of soil from an Alfalfa field on each acre; or send to us for one of the prepared and ready-to-use cultures described on page 11.

KILL THE WEEDS. Young Alfalfa plants are tender, and in the early stages of growth are likely to be killed by weeds. If you sow on land on which a cultivated or smothering crop has just been grown it will be reasonably free of weeds; but if you must sow on weedy land plow some time before sowing, and in the meantime harrow at frequent intervals, ten days or two weeks. Frequent harrowing will not only kill off the weeds, but the seed bed will be the better for it.

SOW 20 to 30 lbs. to the acre from Aug. 15th to Oct. 1st, covering 1 inch deep on light sandy soils, ¾ to 1 inch deep on heavier soils.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$13.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00—bags extra.

CRIMSON CLOVER

THE WONDERFUL SOIL IMPROVER

Sow in July, August or September, 15 lbs to the Acre



Crimson Clover

WHEN AND HOW TO SOW

Crimson clover can be sown any time from the end of July to early in October. Prepare the land some time previous to sowing, then wait for a rain. As soon after a rain as the land is dry enough, break the crust with a light harrow; then sow the seeds, covering with a light or brush harrow. This plan practically assures a good stand and a good crop, no matter what the weather may be afterwards.

The sowing of ½ to ¾ bushel of either rye or barley to the acre with crimson clover will increase the yield, insure a green cover-crop, no matter what the weather conditions are after seeding, and if wanted for hay will make it easier to cure.

The sowing of crimson clover at the last working of corn and other cultivated crops gives an ideal preparation. In fact, it is surer to give a stand than if the land is freshly plowed, as freshly plowed land is usually too porous, causing the seed to be covered too deeply, and not giving the little plant sufficient root-hold.

Sow 15 lbs. to the acre, using either a Cañon Broadcast Seed Sower or a Cyclone Seed Sower to have the seeds evenly distributed.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 50 lbs. \$5.80—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 55 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$8.75—bags extra.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GRASS SEEDS

ORCHARD GRASS

A very vigorous grower and yields large crops of excellent and nutritious hay, as well as having special value as a pasture grass, furnishing good grazing from early spring till winter. It responds quickly after cutting or grazing, for in a few weeks of seasonable weather it is ready for grazing again. Be sure to cut when in bloom for hay, or as soon thereafter as possible for if left too long the woody fiber forms, and the hay becomes coarse.

Orchard grass is particularly well adapted for pastures, and has the further advantage of growing well in shade, giving excellent results when sown in orchards and shaded parks. It adapts itself to a variety of soils if well drained, but succeeds best on loamy uplands or moderately stiff soils, although it does quite well on soils that are inclined to be of a sandy texture. It is a deep-rooted perennial grass, but growing in tufts does not form a true sod, so should have other grasses sown with it. A mixture of 15 pounds orchard grass, 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass and 8 pounds of red clover has proved very satisfactory, all maturing at the same season, and is recommended for hay and pasture. If to be grown for pasture only, other grasses, such as red top or herds grass, Kentucky blue, meadow fescue or Randall grass, perennial and Italian rye grasses and alsike clover may be added to make a permanent pasture.

To have orchard grass fields continue in a high state of productiveness a light seeding should be made each spring to fill in bare spots or where the stand has become thin. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure applied each winter will help materially in maintaining its productiveness. Fertilizers applied in March at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds to the acre give very satisfactory results. For this purpose **Wood's Grain and Grass Fertilizer**, **Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate** and **Nitrate of Soda** are best for quick results; for permanent improvement use **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

Present price. TRADE-MARK BRAND: By mail, postpaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.35; 50 lbs. \$12.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.65; 50 lbs. \$11.00; 100 lbs. \$21.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass

The Grass That Made Kentucky Famous
Sow 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre.

On lands that will grow Kentucky blue grass there is probably no other grass that equals it for making a permanent pasture, nor one that will yield a richer, sweeter and more nutritious pasture. Except on very light sandy soils it should be included in all grass mixtures sown for grazing. It is one of the first to start up in the spring and gives the very finest grazing till snow flies.

Kentucky blue grass is hardy, will withstand coldest weather, and the trampling of hoofs does not hurt it, as the roots are thick and stout and form a tough sod, but do not turn stock on it till the grass is strong and well established. As this takes a year or more, we suggest that it be sown with at least one other grass. If sown with a single grass use perennial rye grass, but a better mixture would be 25 lbs. Kentucky blue, 6 lbs. red top or herds grass, 5 lbs. perennial rye grass, 5 lbs. meadow fescue or Randall grass and 3 lbs. red clover.

Although slow to establish itself, Kentucky blue grass, once a stand is had on land to which it is adapted, lasts for many years, as the plants spread with their underground roots and will improve year to year and rarely needs reseeding.

Our special grass and clover pasture mixtures described on page 6 all contain a liberal proportion of Kentucky blue grass.

Present price. TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$4.90; 25 lbs. \$11.70; 50 lbs. \$22.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.35; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$11.00; 50 lbs. \$21.50; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

Postpaid Prices —Apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to post paid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts per pound to postpaid prices.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This grass is increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. It seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during the winter and summer, than most grasses. It withstands heat, drought and cold, starts very early in the spring and gives good grazing until late in the fall. It can be cut twice a season, frequently producing nearly double as much hay as timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first class. For hay cut while in bloom or as soon after as possible.

It is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils and better than most grasses on light, medium or sandy soils. When sown by itself, sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with orchard grass and red clover, sow 12 pounds tall meadow oat grass, 15 pounds orchard grass, and 8 pounds red clover. The addition of 6 or 7 pounds red top or herds grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. Kentucky blue, perennial rye, Italian rye, red fescue and meadow fescue can be added to this mixture; they will add materially to the value of the pasture and increase the yield.

Present price, by mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.;
5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.90; 25 lbs. \$9.20; 50 lbs. \$17.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 50 lbs. \$16.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Italian Rye Grass

Sown in the fall, on good soil or on low ground, Italian rye grass furnishes a full cutting of excellent and most nutritious hay the following May or early in June, and will also furnish two or three additional cuttings the same year. It is one of the quickest growing of hay grasses, and will also furnish excellent pasturage during the fall, winter and early spring. Can be sown to advantage either by itself or with other grasses or clovers, and excellent results have been had when sown in combination with crimson clover to be used for pasturage and hay. It is recommended particularly for rich loamy soils or low grounds. It is an annual, but reseeds itself if allowed to stand. For hay it should be cut when heading out. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

Present price, TRADE-MARK BRAND, by mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$3.95; 50 lbs. \$7.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Red, or Chewing's Fescue

A grass that is deservedly becoming popular for sowing for pasture, making a fine, thick, durable turf that stands adverse weather conditions remarkably well. It resists drought and thrives on poor, dry soils, gravelly banks and exposed hillsides, making a close sod. Recommended for poor lands intended for grazing. Grows well in shaded places, makes a good lawn, especially for putting greens on golf courses. By mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.55; 10 lbs. \$4.90; 25 lbs. \$11.70; 50 lbs. \$22.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.30; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 25 lbs. \$11.00; 50 lbs. \$21.50; 100 lbs. \$42.00.

Paspalum Dilatum, or Dallas Grass

Paspalum or Dallas grass is known in some parts as large water grass. In the far South it makes an all-the-year-round grazing and hay grass, but is recommended for general growing throughout the cotton section where it may be cut twice a season, the second cutting being better than the first, and making green feed and hay of excellent quality. It increases rapidly and shoots out many suckers from the joints after the first cutting. It stands close grazing; in fact, trampling and grazing seem an advantage to it, and is not injured by moderate frosts. It is hardy and thrives on a wide variety of soils except those that are very dry and sandy, but prefers a fairly heavy and somewhat moist situation. It is a perennial, makes a continuous growth during warm weather, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Starts early in the spring and remains fresh and green till frost. Below the frost line it is a valuable winter grazing grass. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. to the acre on well-prepared land. **My mail postpaid, lb. 50 cts.;** 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.90; 25 lbs. \$9.20; 50 lbs. \$17.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.50; 25 lbs. \$8.50; 50 lbs. \$16.50; 100 lbs. \$32.00.



Orchard Grass

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs for 1½ to 3 tons to the acre.

Timothy requires good land to make good crops—this applies particularly to timothy, for, unlike other grasses, it does not enrich the soil, but exhausts it, so that top-dressing with stable manure or fertilizer is advised; the fertilizer should contain a liberal amount of ammonia. If sown with sapling clover the clover will help to supply nitrogen.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Timothy grows best on clay or heavy loam, lowlands and in mountainous districts, but grows quite satisfactorily on any good loamy soil, provided there is abundant moisture.

Meadow fescue or Randall grass, red top or herd's grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture is 8 lbs. timothy, 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling clover. This mixture will furnish an excellent hay and fine pasturage on good loamy soils or on low grounds. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail, postpaid, lb. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.00; 50 lbs. \$5.50—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.25; 50 lbs. \$4.25; 100 lbs. \$8.25—bags extra.

Meadow Fescue, or Randall Grass

Meadow fescue is particularly well adapted to our Piedmont and mountainous districts, and also gives excellent results on good loamy or heavy soils and on low grounds. It is a splendid spring and summer grass, stands close grazing, and makes more and thicker leafage than even orchard and tall meadow oat grass. The roots penetrate deeply, adapting it to poor soils and making it quite drought resistant. By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.70; 50 lbs. \$14.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$13.50; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

BERMUDA GRASS

Recommended for spring seeding, although in the South it can be sown in the early fall. It is a valuable perennial pasture grass, yielding good crops of hay in the far South. It makes one of the best summer lawn grasses, to stand hot, dry weather and is well adapted for this purpose for the lighter soils of the Southern States. It is a splendid grass for hill sides, railway embankments, mill dams, etc., to bind the soil and prevent washing.

The ground should be well prepared, making a good, firm seed bed, as the seeds are small, and should be covered very lightly with a roller or brush harrow to a depth of not more than half an inch. By mail, postpaid, lb. 75 cts.; 5 lbs. \$3.25; 10 lbs. \$6.20; 25 lbs. \$15.00; 50 lbs. \$29.30—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$5.80; 25 lbs. \$14.25; 50 lbs. \$28.00; 100 lbs. \$55.00—bags extra.

Rhodes or East Coast Grass

In Florida and along the Gulf, Rhodes grass may be sown to advantage in the late summer and fall, but further North spring sowing is recommended. Makes a rapid growth, 3 to 4 feet high, furnishing two or three cuttings of highly nutritious hay. By mail, postpaid, lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$5.20; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 50 lbs. \$24.30—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.80; 25 lbs. \$11.75; 50 lbs. \$23.00; 100 lbs. \$45.00.

Cahoon and Cyclone Seed Sowers will sow 4 to 6 acres an hour, and will do it more evenly than the most experienced sower can do it by hand.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS

THE BLUE GRASS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST

Sow 8 to 10 lbs. Fancy Cleaned Seeds to the Acre.

Red top or herd's grass is one of the most satisfactory grasses for the South, and is highly recommended for lands that will not grow Kentucky blue grass. It is well adapted to a great variety of soils and situations, succeeding well on light, sandy soils, as well as stiff upland and low ground, and grows better in moist situations than almost any other grass. It is one of the easiest grasses to get a stand, and once established, it thickens and improves, taking possession of the land and increasing in yield each successive year.

Red top or herd's grass should be a large constituent part of all mixtures intended for permanent pasture or hay. It seems indigenous to our Southern soils, and while it lasts a long time and spreads rapidly, it is easily eradicated in case it is desired to put the land in cultivated crops. It makes excellent pasturage and good crops of fine quality hay. It is rather late in starting in the spring and matures at the same time as timothy.

Red top is excellently adapted for seeding with timothy for hay and furnishes excellent pasturage afterwards. It is also one of the best grasses for hillsides or lands likely to wash. When sowing with timothy, sow 6 lbs. red top or herd's grass and 8 lbs. of timothy per acre. A mixture containing 6 lbs. red

top or herd's grass, 8 lbs. timothy, 7 lbs. meadow fescue and 5 lbs. sapling or mammoth clover will give greater variety to the hay, and has proved very satisfactory.

Present price, **TRADE-MARK BRAND**, by mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.25; 50 lbs. \$11.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00—bags extra.

Perennial Rye Grass

This grass is becoming more and more appreciated as a pasture grass. It produces an abundance of foliage that remains bright and green throughout the season, will bear frequent and close cropping, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is not easily injured by the trampling of animals. It prefers a stiff wet soil, but does well on any soil that is not too dry; it has given very satisfactory crops on lands too wet for timothy, lasting for several years.

On the Bermuda grass lawns in the far South a sowing of perennial rye grass will keep the lawn green throughout the year. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre at any time up to the end of October, but early seeding is recommended.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.00; 50 lbs. \$7.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 50 lbs. \$6.00; 100 lbs. \$11.00.

Hard Fescue

Hard fescue deserves a place in all mixtures of permanent pasture grasses. It is very hardy, resisting extremes of heat, cold and long droughts. It is particularly well adapted to poor, dry, sandy soils. Not tall enough for hay, but in combination with other grasses it makes a good pasture on soils too poor, dry and rocky for general grass growing. It also makes a good lawn, especially in shaded places. By mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$9.45; 50 lbs. \$18.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

Sheep Fescue

Lands that are worthless for growing other fine grazing grasses can be made of value by growing sheep fescue, for it will grow on thin, dry, sandy and rocky soils where few grasses will live, and will stand any amount of drought. Not tall enough for hay, but in mixed pastures and on the unprofitable acres of the farm it will yield a handsome return. It also makes a good lawn grass, but as it grows in tufts, should be mixed with other grasses. By mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.10; 10 lbs. \$4.00; 25 lbs. \$9.45; 50 lbs. \$18.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.60; 25 lbs. \$8.75; 50 lbs. \$17.00; 100 lbs. \$33.00.

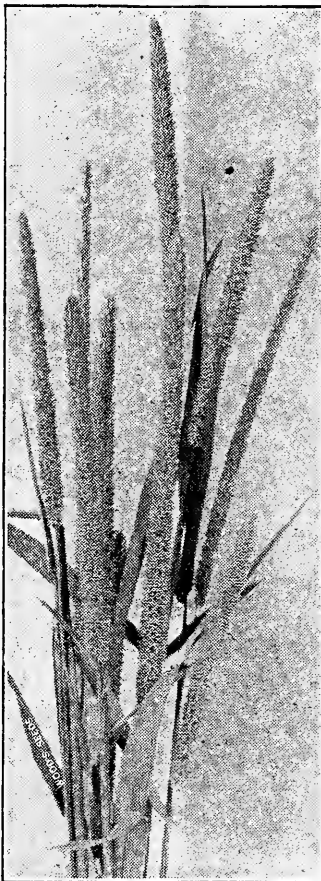
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Postage to Other States: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich.; add 2 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis. add 4 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kan. and Neb. add 6 cts. per pound to postpaid prices. To Cuba add 10 cts. per pound to postpaid prices.

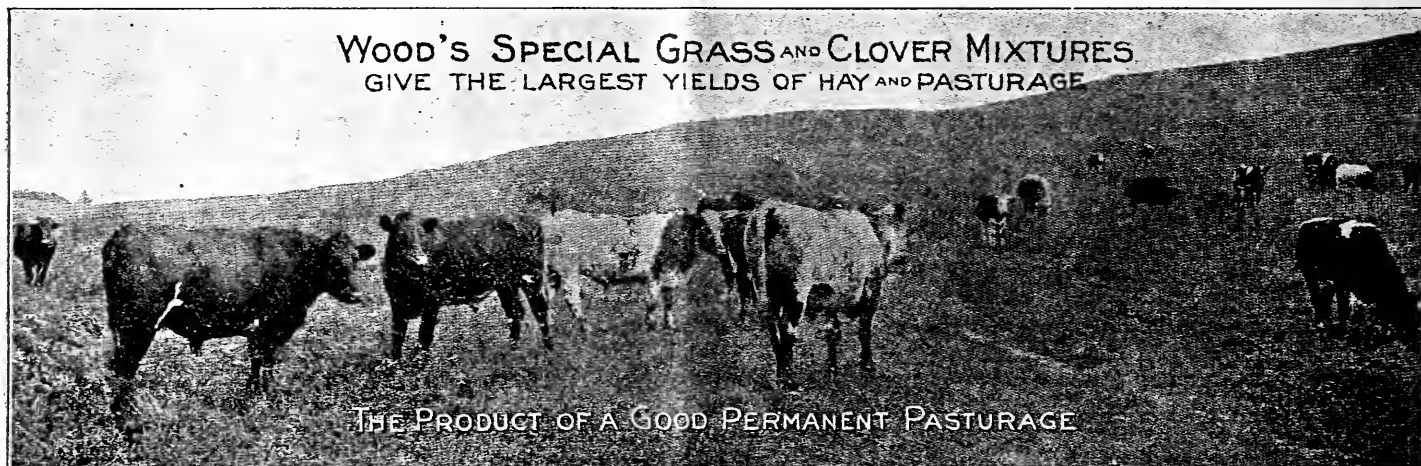


Timothy

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

SOW THEM FOR BIGGER AND BETTER GRASS CROPS

SOWN THE END OF AUGUST OR DURING SEPTEMBER, WILL YIELD FULL CROPS OF HAY OR GRAZING FOLLOWING YEAR



WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

It is a well-established fact that mixtures containing a number of grasses produce greater yields than if only one or even two grasses are sown. This is demonstrated in nature, for in every old, established pasture you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper season. Beal, in his well-known book, Grasses of North America, says: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Another eminent authority on grasses writes: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, that any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop, if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Grasses differ in their manner of growth, some growing in

tufts and require other grasses to fill in; they differ in the season when each reaches perfection; they differ in the kinds of soils on which they do best. It is, therefore, necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the character and requirements of each grass in order to make up grass mixtures in proper proportions, suited to different soils, for different purposes and that will give maximum yields of hay or pasturage.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proved will produce the best results.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

MIXTURE NO. 1—For light, gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Perennial Rye Grass	White Clover
Alsike Clover	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Alfalfa	Kentucky Blue Grass
Red Clover	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Red Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 2—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Kentucky Blue Grass	Timothy
White Clover	Red Fescue
Alfalfa	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 3—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Alsike Clover	Red Clover
Orchard Grass	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Red Top or Herds Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
White Clover	Perennial Rye Grass
Red Fescue	Timothy
Meadow Fescue	Alfalfa
Italian Rye Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 4—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Kentucky Blue Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Timothy	Italian Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover	Tall Meadow Oat Grass
Meadow Fescue	Hard Fescue

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 5—For wet bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Italian Rye Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Mammoth Clover
Timothy	Orchard Grass
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	White Clover

Sow 25 to 30 lbs. to the acre.

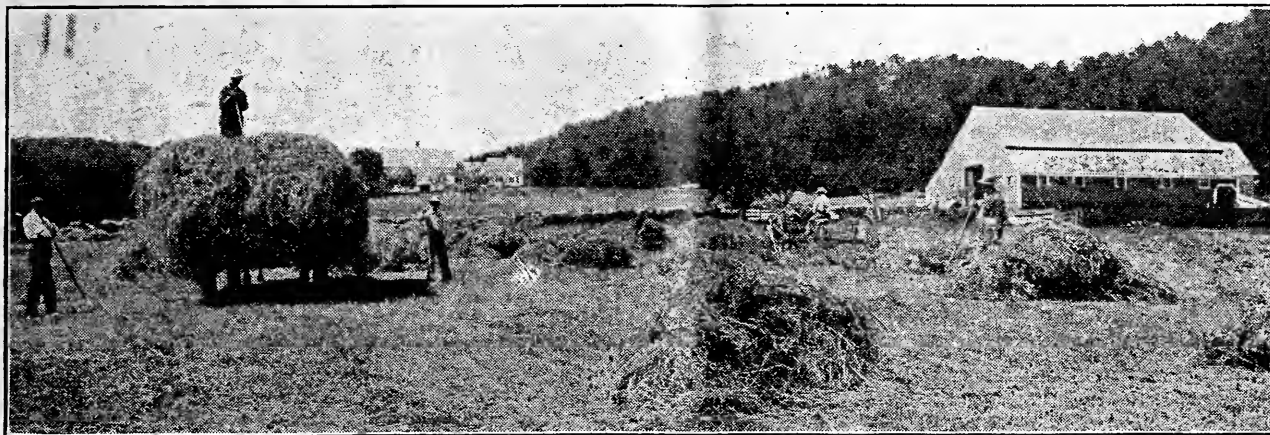
By mail, postpaid, 1b. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

A HANDY SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Not prepaid, \$2.85.





HAY MIXTURES

They Also Make
Splendid Pasturage

OUR SPECIAL MIXTURES for mowing for hay are composed principally of grasses which ripen together for the first cutting, but they also contain smaller proportions of other grasses which will increase considerably the second cutting, and also add very much to the pasturage yield, in case it is desired to use the fields for pasturage afterwards.

MIXTURE NO. 6—For light gravelly or sandy soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Red Top or Herds Grass
Perennial Rye Grass	Meadow Fescue
Red Fescue	Alfalfa
Alsike Clover	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 7—For good loam soil

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue	Perennial Rye Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Red Top or Herds Grass	Alsike Clover
Timothy	Alfalfa
Red Fescue	Italian Rye Grass

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Wood's Fair Green Mixture

Prepared Especially for the College Campus, Public Square, Baseball Parks, Etc.

Athletic grounds require grasses that will not only form a smooth, thick turf, but they must be grasses that will stand a great deal of rough usage; they must give a good playing surface throughout the year, especially during the summer. For this purpose repeated tests have proved that on public playgrounds, baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, the fair green of golf courses, the college campus and school grounds, a mixture which has Bermuda Grass for its base is best adapted.

In the South no grass stands more abuse, is more drought-resistant than Bermuda Grass, and none make a better summer lawn, but with it other grasses must be sown to have an all-the-year green growth. Our long experience enables us to offer a mixture splendidly adapted to meet these requirements.

Although put up especially to meet the requirements of athletic grounds, this mixture is recommended for an all-the-year lawn in sections where Bermuda Grass is depended on for lawn making.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 25 lbs. \$7.95; 50 lbs. \$15.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$7.25; 50 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

Putting Green Mixture

Composed of the fine dwarf-growing grasses which produce the thick, velvety turf most desired by golfers.

There is probably no place where an absolutely smooth, perfect surface is more necessary than on putting greens. They require a strong, durable turf that will maintain a rich green the whole year round. This mixture is equally well adapted for tennis courts and for general lawn making.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.70; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 50 lbs. \$21.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.30; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 50 lbs. \$20.50; 100 lbs. \$40.00.

MIXTURE NO. 8—For heavy loam or clay soils

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Meadow Fescue	Red Top or Herds Grass
Orchard Grass	Red Clover
Perennial Rye Grass	Alsike Clover
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	Timothy
Kentucky Blue Grass	Alfalfa
	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

MIXTURE NO. 9—For moist bottom land

Composed of the following grasses and clovers:

Red Top or Herds Grass	Italian Rye Grass
Timothy	Alsike Clover
Meadow Fescue	Kentucky Blue Grass
Sapling Clover	Sheep Fescue

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. to the acre.

By mail, postpaid, lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.10; 25 lbs. \$7.20; 50 lbs. \$13.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.50; 50 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Meadow Mixture No. 10

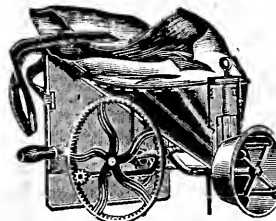
Sow 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre.

In our Meadow Mixture No. 10 we have a mixture of grasses that has particular value and desirability for lands that are to be put down in permanent pasture. It is composed of an even greater variety of grasses than is contained in any of our other mixtures, is admirably adapted for both permanent pasture and for hay, makes a thick turf, and gives a splendid yield of grass that will be relished by all kinds of stock. On account of the greater number of grasses it contains it is adapted to a wider variety of soils than our other mixtures, each of which is prepared for lands of a certain character and for special purposes. We recommend it for sowing on practically all kinds of soils, except very light sandy lands and on wet heavy low grounds.

We have sold this mixture for a number of years, each year in increasing quantities, and it is really gratifying to read the complimentary reports that come to us from all sections telling of the very satisfactory results had from our Meadow Mixture, both when grown for pasture and for hay.

By mail, postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$7.70; 50 lbs. \$14.75. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 25 lbs. \$7.00; 50 lbs. \$13.50; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER



This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts.

Price, by mail, postpaid, \$6.35. Not prepaid, \$6.00.

IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

SOW WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

From August 15th till October 15th—the earlier the better—is the best season to sow lawn grass. Sown at this time, the grass gets well established before freezing weather, makes a beautiful green lawn through the winter, and before hot weather comes is strong enough to withstand the heat of summer and combat the weeds. Spring sown lawn grass seeds have a hard fight with weeds, so we strongly advise fall sowings.

To Make a Lawn

Remember when making a lawn that it is to last for years and be an ornament to the home, so give plenty of time and care to preparation **before the seeds are sown**. Several weeks before sowing dig the soil deeply, break up the lumps, apply Lawn Enricher or Sheep Manure, and rake the top soil; at intervals of ten days or two weeks rake the surface to destroy the weeds and before sowing have the surface as fine as a rake will make it. Sow half the seeds, then sow the other half at right angles to the first sowing—this gives an even distribution. After sowing, rake **lightly** so as not to cover the seeds too deep—covering with a roller is better—small seeds cannot germinate if planted too deep; an eighth of an inch is about right. Do not put stable manure on your lawn, as it adds to the many weeds already in the soil, and if not well broken up the lumps of manure will smother the young grass.

Weeds and Coarse Grasses spring up naturally in all soils. After a soaking rain these can easily be pulled out and a few seeds scattered over the lawn to fill in the bare spots.

Renewing Old Lawns

A lawn can be kept thick and flourishing if at intervals the soil is stirred with a sharp rake and more seeds sown. This should be done just after the grass has been cut, or during a rainy spell. If rolled immediately after sowing the seeds will be better covered. Every spring and fall fresh seeds should be sown over the lawn to fill in bare spots and thicken the growth.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

A quart sows 300 square feet; 1 lb. sows 400 square feet; 60 to 75 lbs. sow an acre

Our Evergreen Lawn Grass is a mixture of grasses that are adapted to lawn making, and contains none of the coarse grasses nor those that grow in tufts or clumps. No one grass makes an ideal lawn grass, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best during different months of the year, will give a beautiful green growth at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. For years we have experimented with various grasses and combinations of grasses that are suited to lawn making and offer a lawn grass mixture that will give a thick and luxuriant turf, provided you follow the instructions given above and give your lawn the care and attention it deserves. **By mail, postpaid, qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 85 cts.; 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.30; 25 lbs. \$10.20; 50 lbs. \$19.75. Not prepaid, qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 75 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.90; 25 lbs. \$9.50; 50 lbs. \$18.50; 100 lbs. \$36.00.**

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand dry, hot weather better than the finer lawn grasses. **By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.70; 25 lbs. \$8.70; 50 lbs. \$16.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.30; 25 lbs. \$8.00; 50 lbs. \$15.50; 100 lbs. \$30.00.**

SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted to growing under trees and in shady places where it is difficult to get other grasses to grow. **By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.70; 25 lbs. \$11.20. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 50 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.30; 25 lbs. \$10.50; 50 lbs. \$20.50.**



WINTER LAWN GRASS

1 lb. sows 300 square feet; 40 to 50 lbs. sow an acre.

In parts of the South, Bermuda grass is depended on for lawns, but it does not remain green throughout the winter. On such lawns a sowing of our Winter Lawn Grass will give a constant, green, luxuriant growth all the year round. When sowing on Bermuda sod, scarify the sod with a sharp rake or harrow, sow the seeds at the rate of 1 lb. to 300 square feet, or 40 to 50 lbs. to the acre, and cover with a rake or harrow—a roller is even better. Winter Lawn Grass can also be sown alone on a lawn prepared as described above under "To Make a Lawn." On the grounds of Southern hotels and cottages that are used as winter resorts, it will give a most satisfactory green lawn throughout the winter season.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 40 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 25 lbs. \$6.20; 50 lbs. \$11.75. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.30; 25 lbs. \$5.50; 50 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

WHITE CLOVER for Lawns

For description see page 2.

By mail, postpaid, 1 lb. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.40. Not prepaid, 1 lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER

One of the drawbacks in maintaining a lawn and keeping it green and flourishing is the fact that the grass uses up the supply of plant food in the surface soil, and unless this is replaced the grass weakens and dies. Wood's Lawn Enricher is specially made for lawns and contains all the plant food necessary to sustain a strong, healthy, luxuriant growth. Apply it generously when making the lawn, and every spring and fall give the lawn a top dressing so that the grass will be invigorated and be the better able to withstand heat of summer and freezes of winter.

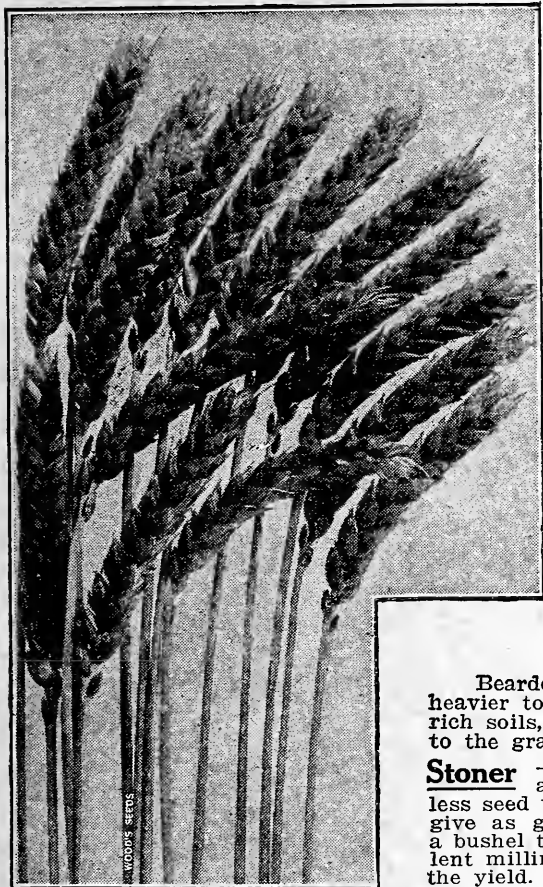
Do not use stable manure on your lawn—it is disagreeable to handle, is unsightly on the lawn, but worse still, it fills the ground with weeds that will be hard to get rid of, that are naturally of stronger growth than grasses, and will choke out the grass if allowed to remain and spread, besides making the lawn unsightly.

When making a new lawn apply 10 lbs. to 500 square feet, 800 lbs. to the acre, and work it into the soil a few days before sowing the seeds. As a top dressing for old lawns, apply half the above quantity. **By mail, postpaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 40 cts.; 10 lbs. 65 cts.; 25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$3.25; 500 lbs. \$14.00; ton \$50.00.**

SHEEP MANURE

Dried and pulverized; no weeds, straw and refuse. On new lawns apply 10 lbs. to 100 square feet; as a top dressing, 10 lbs. to 200 square feet. **Not prepaid, 25-lb. bag, \$1.00; 50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag, \$3.00; 500 lbs. \$14.00; ton \$54.00.**

SEED WHEAT



SEED WHEAT PRICES At the time this catalog is printed Seed Wheat values are not fixed, and we can only print approximate prices. Prices are dependent on the outcome of the new crop and the amount of waste incurred in recleaning, for all our seed wheats are recleaned. As soon as possible prices will be quoted in our Crop Special, which also quotes other seasonable seeds in which you may be interested, and contains timely suggestions that might prove quite profitable. A copy will be sent on request.

Smooth or Beardless Wheats

It may be that beardless wheats have a tendency to sport; or a tendency to revert to the bearded type from which they originated, or it may be that a few grains of bearded wheat may be left in the thrasher, and, becoming mixed with the smooth wheat, will appear in the crop. Whatever may be the cause all smooth wheats will produce some of the bearded type. In securing our stocks we use every care to have the smooth wheats free from bearded varieties and the bearded wheats free from the smooth kinds, but owing to the varying nature of wheat, it is not always possible to have them absolutely free of mixture.

Leap's Prolific This wheat has fairly leaped into popularity. It stools to a greater degree than most varieties, is early to ripen, is a strong grower, stiff strawed and makes fine long heads. By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Fultz Fultz has a good berry, stiff straw, is very hardy, unusually free from rust, and makes the best grade of flour. By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Red May Makes a good, round, plump berry, has strong straw, well-filled heads; a good and reliable yield, and is as free of rust as any wheat grown in the South Atlantic States. A thoroughly dependable wheat with a good reputation for yield, especially on light lands. By mail, postpaid, peck, \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Bearded or Longberry Wheats

Bearded or Longberry wheats make a harder, flintier grain than the smooth wheats; are heavier to the measured bushel; usually give better yields on low ground, stiff lands and good rich soils, and are more resistant to the effects of wet weather, the beard being a protection to the grain.

Stoner—This wheat first attracted attention by its wonderful stooling properties, as many as thirty-five or more heads being produced from a single stool. This means that less seed will plant an acre—one-half to three-fourths bushel to the acre is claimed will give as good results as five pecks to the acre with other kinds. Our experience is that a bushel to the acre is the proper quantity. Stoner wheat makes a fine heavy grain of excellent milling quality, and with favorable growing conditions you will not be disappointed with the yield. By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Fulcaster—One of the hardiest wheats, stands adverse weather remarkably well, and so far has been rust-proof. A thoroughly reliable wheat, yielding well, the heads are large and well filled. By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Red Wonder—We have reports that Red Wonder had run five bushels and over to the acre more than other wheats grown in the same vicinity. Has a flinty grain, a stiff straw and stands up well.

By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.15; ½ bushel \$2.05; bushel \$3.80. Not prepaid, peck 75 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50.

Postpaid Prices—Postpaid prices do not apply everywhere. To know exactly what seeds cost postpaid see page 1, under heading "Postpaid Prices."

Seed Rye

—Rye can be sown early or late, really adapting itself to your convenience. It is harder than wheat and can be sown up to a few weeks before freezing weather comes on. On poor light land sow early, so that it may get well established before winter sets in. Fertilize with 250 to 300 lbs. acid phosphate to the acre. Sow 1½ bushels to the acre from July to November.

Abruzzi Rye—This has proved the rye for the lighter lands of the coastal sections of the Carolinas and Georgia. It stools out nicely, gives a quick, vigorous growth with large, well-filled heads that mature earlier than common rye. In earliness it is equalled only by the Piedmont; it stools more than winter rye, making more and better winter and spring grazing. It stands from 5 to 6 feet high with fairly stiff straw of average size; the heads average about 6 inches long and are well filled. Price fluctuates. Present price: By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.30; ½ bushel \$2.35; bushel \$4.50. Not prepaid, peck 95 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.70; bushel \$3.25; 5-bushel lots, per bushel, \$3.20—bags included.

Rosen Rye—No other rye will yield as much grain as Rosen nor will any other stool as much. The heads are heavy and well supported on thick heavy straw about 5 feet high. It stools wonderfully, particularly well adapting it for grazing. Price fluctuates. Present price: By mail, postpaid, peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$3.00. Not prepaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 95 cts.; bushel \$1.75; 5-bushel lots, per bushel, \$1.70—bags included.

Winter Rye—This is used all over the South as a winter cover crop, for fall, winter and spring pasturage, early green food, for green manuring, as well as for grain. Price fluctuates. Present price: By mail, postpaid, peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.95. Not prepaid, peck 50 cts.; ½ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.70; 5-bushel lots, per bushel, \$1.65.

Piedmont Winter Rye—To the heavier uplands Piedmont rye is as important as Abruzzi rye is to the lighter lands nearer the sea coast. Its adaptability to these sections is principally because of its extreme hardness, as it stands the severest winter without injury, but it is successfully grown throughout the entire South.

In our tests, Piedmont made an exceptionally quick spring growth, excelling all other varieties, yielded more grazing, matured earlier, yielded well and made an average growth of about 6 feet. Price fluctuates. Present price: By mail, postpaid, peck \$1.05; ½ bushel \$1.85; bushel \$3.50. Not prepaid, peck 70 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.20; bushel \$2.25; 5-bushel lots, per bushel, \$2.20.

FACTS ABOUT RYE WORTH KNOWING

Rye will give a crop on land too light and poor for wheat. It will increase the milk flow of the best-fed dairy stock. It furnishes green food earlier in the spring than other grains. Grazing it during the fall, winter and early spring does not materially reduce the grain yield. It is an excellent winter crop to conserve plant food. It improves the condition of the soil when turned under. It is harder than wheat and can be sown later. It can be sown at the last working of corn and cotton without additional preparation.

Oats

Sow 2 bushels to the acre; cover 1 to 2 inches

What Oats to Sow

If you can get them in during September or early in October we recommend the Virginia Gray Winter Oat—they yield heavy crops, but must be sown early. All the other varieties may be sown from September to November, your selection depending on whether an early or late kind is wanted. The Fulghum is the earliest of all, and will come in before the wheat harvest; Virginia Gray Winter is ready to cut just after wheat.

Fulghum Oats

The Earliest of All Rust-Proof Oats

Fulghum oats are not only the earliest of all the oats suitable for fall sowing, but one of the most productive varieties. They are ready to cut just ahead of wheat, so the harvesting of the two crops will not conflict; this should be borne in mind when arranging your work for next summer's harvest season. They are usually ready to cut about the 1st of June, in plenty of time to follow with a summer crop like cow peas, soja or soy beans, navy beans, millet, sorghum, buckwheat or an early variety of corn.

Productiveness, probably more than any of its other good qualities, has contributed to the wide popularity it has attained. We have reports of crops of from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, a yield that any other oat will find it hard to beat. They stool out splendidly, have large, full heads, fine plump grains and strong straw that stands about three feet high; the length of straw is well worth considering if the oats are to be cut for hay. In the several years we have handled Fulghum oats we do not recall a single instance of their being winter killed. We have unbounded faith in Fulghum oats, and do not hesitate to recommend them in the highest terms.

Prices fluctuate. By mail, postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.85. Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.10.

Red Rust-Proof Oats

In the South Atlantic States Red Rust-Proof Oats have attained a prominent place in farming operations. This is particularly true in the coast region, where other varieties have not proved altogether satisfactory, but where the Red Rust-Proof seems to be especially well adapted to the light, sandy soil of that section. They are vigorous growers, robust and productive, and have heavy heads. They are also preferred for sowing on low grounds and on land where other varieties seem inclined to rust. By mail, postpaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel 90 cts.; bushel \$1.60. Not prepaid, peck 30 cts.; ½ bushel 50 cts.; bushel 85 cts.

Barley

In the South Barley has a particular value, furnishing fine grazing during the fall, winter and spring, and makes a hay that in feeding value is equal to timothy. There are many places where grass cannot be successfully grown, but where barley can be grown as a hay crop, and make nutritious hay if cut before it heads out, and is easy to cure. In sections not well adapted to grasses barley is depended on for hay.

It can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working, no other preparation being necessary; the entire cost would be only the cost of the seeds.

If you have unoccupied land sow barley to prevent the winter rains from washing the plant food from the soil, or if you will be short of grazing next winter and spring, or hay next summer. After grazing it, quite a good grain crop may be had if not grazed too late. 1½ to 2 bushels broadcast sow an acre. Sow only Southern grown barley.

ARLINGTON BEARDESS BARLEY.—Developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Clemson Agricultural College says of it: "We have found it to be a high-yielding barley and very desirable in every way." By mail, postpaid, peck 85 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.45; bushel \$2.60. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cts.; ½ bushel 85 cts.; bushel \$1.50.

WINTER BARLEY.—By mail, postpaid, peck 80 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.35; bushel \$2.50. Not prepaid, peck 45 cts.; ½ bushel 75 cts.; bushel \$1.40.

Advantages of Fall Sowing

Oats should have cool weather and plenty of moisture. These conditions can be had in the fall, whereas there is no assurance that cool weather will follow spring sowing.

They provide grazing during the winter and early spring without material injury to the grain crop.

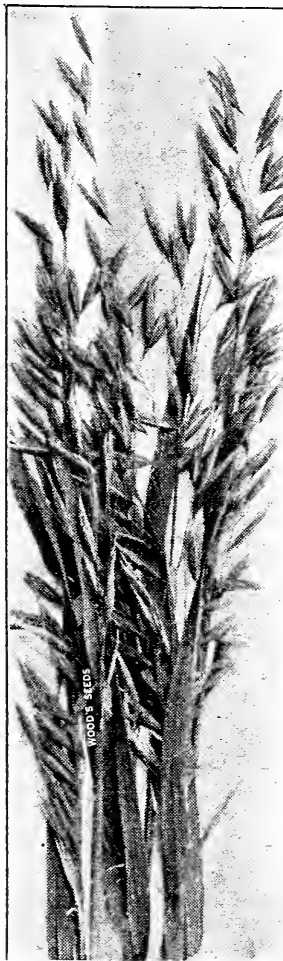
Fall sown oats provide a cover crop and prevent washing and the leaching of valuable plant food from the soil.

They can be planted after corn and tobacco are cut, disking being the only preparation necessary.

Weather conditions in the fall are usually such that the land can be better prepared.

Spring is the farmer's busiest season; fall seeding interferes less with other and pressing work than spring seeding.

The only fertilizer needed is acid phosphate.



Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats

If you can get them in early, say in September, or certainly by the first week in October, we recommend the Virginia Gray Winter or Turf Oats for fall sowing. Probably the best reason for the wide popularity of Virginia Gray Winter Oats is their extreme hardness, for there is no other oat that will stand such extreme cold; at the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station they proved the hardiest of all the varieties in their test. Another good claim for their popularity is their stooling propensity, which accounts in part for the heavy yield; one of the agricultural experiment stations reports that they stool more than any oat tested. They have the further advantage of weight, for no other oat will weigh as much to the measured bushel; it is not unusual to have them weigh 35 to 40 lbs. to the bushel. They are ready to cut after wheat, allowing a nice arrangement of work at harvest time.

When sown early they make a good growth before winter sets in and furnish excellent grazing without affecting the yield of grain at harvest if not grazed too late. Their strong turfing and stooling characteristics give them advantages over all other oats for grazing purposes.

"In sections where timothy will not grow successfully, winter oats make an excellent substitute. They will yield as much as timothy, the hay is easily cured, is relished by all kinds of stock, and is higher in feeding value than timothy hay."—Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

By mail, postpaid, peck 65 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.10; bushel \$2.00. Not prepaid peck 40 cts.; ½ bushel 70 cts.; bushel \$1.25.

Appler Oats

The Appler is a winter rust-proof oat. It is earlier to mature and is hardier than the ordinary rust-proof, makes a strong, quick-growing straw, bunchy heads and heavy grain. It was originally introduced by Mr. Appler, of Harris County, Ga., who, by careful growing and selection, bred up this very superior oat. While originating in the State of Georgia, it has been grown to a considerable extent in other Southern States in recent years, and has proved to be one of the most reliable winter rust-proof oats for the South. By mail, postpaid, peck 60 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel \$1.85. Not prepaid, peck 35 cts.; ½ bushel 60 cts.; bushel \$1.10.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture

Sow It For an Abundance of Pasturage During the Fall, Winter, Spring and Early Summer.

Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture is composed of the best grazing varieties of wheat, winter rye, winter barley, winter turf oats, winter vetch, rape and Arctic grass. These are mixed in the proper proportions to make an abundance of grazing that will be relished by stock of all kinds. It is of quick growth and will furnish grazing during the winter at a time when such pasturage will be found very useful.

When we first offered this mixture it was in response to numerous inquiries for something that would come quickly and provide winter and spring grazing, but it has proved of such economic value that the demand has grown enormously. Sow it in the hog lot, or in lots adjacent to the barnyard, and grow an immense quantity of good feed on places that usually produce only weeds. For a quick growing, one-season pasture, it is unsurpassed.

Sow two bushels to the acre in August, September or October.

By mail, postpaid, peck 90 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.60; bushel \$2.85. Not prepaid, peck 55 cts.; ½ bushel \$1.00; bushel (50 lbs.) \$1.75.

VETCH is a wonderful nitrogen gatherer and soil improver.
It grows on nearly all soils and thrives surprisingly on poor lands.
It yields a wonderful amount of forage and hay. Stock eat it with relish and fatten on it.
It reseeds itself.
It withstands the coldest winters.
It increases the milk flow.
It saves on the fertilizer bill.
Sown in corn and cotton at the last working, it can be cut in time to put the same land in corn and cotton next season.



Hairy or Sand Vetch

INOCULATING CULTURES

BENEFITS OF INOCULATION

Inoculated legumes take nitrogen from the air, resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.

Inoculated legumes take up more nitrogen than they require; future crops get the surplus.

Inoculated legumes develop larger root systems; therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the sub-soil. When the roots and stubble decay these elements are returned to the soil in a form available to future crops.

Inoculated legumes by taking their nitrogen from the air, save the soil. When not inoculated they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or other non-leguminous plants.

Inoculated legumes contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

We can supply cultures for all the Clovers, Alfalfa, Vetch, Cow Peas, Canada Field Peas, Soy or Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts, Beggar Weed, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas.

MULFORD'S CULTURES.—5-acre size, \$5.00; 1-acre size, \$1.50; ¼-acre size, 75 cts; small size (for garden beans, garden peas, lima beans and sweet peas only), 35 cts.

STANDARD CULTURES.—6-acre size, \$4.00; 4-acre size, \$3.00; 2-acre size, \$1.75; ½-acre size, 65 cts.

POSTPAID PRICES: Postpaid prices do not apply everywhere

VETCH

The growing of Vetch in the South is growing rapidly, as its merits and value are becoming better known and more appreciated. The fact that it can be sown in corn and cotton at the last working; covers the ground during the winter, preventing the leaching of valuable plant food; affords splendid grazing in the early spring, and can then be cut for hay or turned under in time to put in another crop of corn or cotton on the same land, should commend it to every farmer in the South.

For Feeding and Grazing

It is eaten with relish by all kinds of stock, and its fattening properties are of a high order—analysis shows that it contains 17 per cent of protein. It furnishes splendid grazing during the early spring, and if not grazed too long, will produce a heavy crop of hay. All who are interested in an increased milk production and the fattening of stock will be well pleased with Vetch.

Fertilizing Value

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that a ton of vetch hay contains about 50 lbs. of nitrogen and the roots and stubble about one-fourth more. This is about 25 per cent more nitrogen than is contained in a ton of cow-pea hay.

Yield

A yield of several tons to the acre may seem an exaggerated statement, but when its wonderful stooling properties are considered the large yield is easily accounted for. As many as twenty vines have been noted growing on a single root, and the vines grow 4 to 5 feet.

When to Sow

Sow Vetch at the last working of corn and cotton or sow during September or October, covering 1 to 1½ inches deep. As the vines grow four to five feet, we recommend that it be sown with Grey Winter Oats to give the vines support. 25 to 30 lbs. Vetch and ¼ bushel Oats sows an acre.

Hairy or Sand Vetch

This is the hardiest of all the Vetch varieties. It withstands the severest winters. We have never known it to be winter killed if an early stand is secured. It grows during the open weather in winter and by the middle of March the vines cover the ground. It does especially well on sandy soils, but can be grown on any well-drained land. It is wonderfully drought resistant, making good crops in dry seasons when other kinds fail completely.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 25 lbs. \$4.10; 50 lbs. \$7.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 25 lbs. \$3.40; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$12.00—bags extra.

Oregon Winter Vetch

Not as hardy as the Hairy or Sand Vetch, but in the Carolinas and further South stands the winters splendidly. In Virginia it has not been hurt by cold except during unusually severe winters, when the thermometer fell below 10 degrees. It is of more upright growth and has a wider and smoother leaf than Hairy Vetch; is used for the same purposes and like it is a nitrogen gatherer.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 85 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.35; 50 lbs. \$6.25—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.10; 25 lbs. \$2.65; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00—bags extra.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Sow it for Fall, Winter and Spring Pasture for Sheep, Hogs, Cattle and Poultry

Formerly rape was grown especially for sheep and lambs, but in recent years it has been found equally good for providing pasture for all kinds of stock. It has been estimated to yield more than 10 tons of green forage per acre that, for fattening, is claimed to be worth, pound for pound, double the value of clover. One of the State experiment stations reports that the lowest average gain on lambs fed on rape alone was 7 to 8 lbs. per month. Another experiment station recommends the sowing of 3 to 4 lbs. rape to the acre in corn at the last working, and states that this has proved a particularly profitable practice, as an enormous crop can be grown at a cost of about 60 to 80 cts. an acre. An acre of rape will easily pasture twenty hogs for two months.

Do not turn stock into a rape pasture when they are hungry, nor when the rape is wet, as it may induce bloating; allow them to remain a short while the first day, and increase the time each succeeding day. Give stock access to salt while feeding on rape; they should also have hay or straw convenient in case of bloat.

CULTURE.—Sow ½ inch deep during August, September and October, either broadcast or in drills 18 in. to 2 ft. apart; when grown in drills and cultivated occasionally the leaves will cover the intervening space and give a more abundant growth. This method is a fine weed killer and fewer plants are destroyed by trampling. 3 to 4 lbs. plants an acre in drills; 6 to 8 lbs. broadcast. Allow 8 to 10 weeks for it to attain its maximum growth.

By mail, postpaid, 1b. 25 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. \$3.60; 50 lbs. \$6.75—bags included. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 65 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.90; 50 lbs. \$5.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00—bags extra.

See page 1 for full information.

Wood's Garden Seeds for Fall Planting

For Complete Description of Varieties see Our Annual Catalog

Asparagus Roots



CULTURE.—Dig or plow out a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil, then set the roots $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart and cover with 4 inches of soil. In the fall, cut off and burn the top growth, plow or throw down the earth and give a good application of stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone or kainit, and as the asparagus begins to grow, earth up to blanch the stalks as they grow. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

FOR FIELD CULTURE the rows may be from 4 to 6 feet apart and the roots set further apart in the rows. Break the soil as deeply as possible with a sub-soil plow.

PALMETTO.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 90 cts.; \$1.50 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 75 cts.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$3.75; \$7.25 per 1,000.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—Two-year-old roots, 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 for 100 cts.; \$1.75 per 100; 500 for \$5.00; \$9.00 per 1,000.

65 cts.; \$1.15 per 100; 500 for \$3.65; \$7.00 per 1,000.

No. 114. Chinese Petsai or Cut Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, growing 15 to 16 inches high, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like Swiss Chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid cole-slaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf is delicate and tender.

Petsai should be of special interest to poultrymen; it is an economical and prolific green food, and easy to grow. Sow in July and August so that it will head in the cool weather of the fall; transplant 18 inches apart in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows. **Pkt.** 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.



Garden Beets



Plant a liberal quantity of beets for fall and winter use; they keep well if packed in slightly moist sand in the cellar or piled on a well-drained place and covered with straw and enough earth to keep out frost. When properly stored fresh beets may be had all winter.

Plant in July, 1 inch deep, in rows 15 to 18 inches apart and thin out to stand 4 inches apart. Germination may be hastened by soaking the seeds for 24 hours before sowing, or by covering the rows with boards to conserve the moisture. All summer plantings should be either soaked or covered, particularly if the weather is dry. One oz. plants 50 feet; 6 to 8 lbs. will plant an acre.

	By Mail, Postpaid.				Not Prepaid.	
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	Lb.	Lb.
No. 68. Wood's Crimson Globe ....	.05	.10	.25	.80	.70	
No. 69. Crosby's Improved Egyptian .05	.10	.25	.75	.65		
No. 70. Improved Early Blood Turnip .05	.10	.25	.75	.65		
No. 71. Extra Early Egyptian ....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	
No. 72. Extra Early Eclipse ....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	
No. 73. Detroit Dark Red ....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	
No. 74. Edmand's Blood Turnip ....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	
No. 75. Long Smooth Blood ....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	
No. 76. Swiss Chard or Spinach						
Beet .....	.05	.10	.25	.75	.65	

No. 85. Broccoli

—Similar to Cauliflower, but taller, the heads more divided, and will stand greater extremes of temperature. Cultivate like Cauliflower. One ounce produces about 2,000 plants. **Pkt.** 10 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.

No. 87. Brussels Sprouts

—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as Cauliflower. Transplant $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate like late cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved; easily grown; a delicious dish. 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants. **Pkt.** 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.40 per lb.

GARDEN BEANS or SNAPS

Beans should be planted every two weeks until August 15th for succession. Further South they may be planted even later. Allow seven or eight weeks before frost in which to make the crop. In the garden, plant 2 inches deep, 2 inches apart in rows 2 feet apart; for field culture, the rows should be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. For full descriptions of varieties, see our Annual Catalog.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

	By Mail Postpaid						Not Prepaid				
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 10. Wood's Earliest Red Valentine...	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.05	1.85	.25	.40	.85	1.50	13.50
No. 11. Black Valentine.....	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.05	1.85	.25	.40	.85	1.50	13.00
No. 12. Longfellow .....	.10	.20	.30	.50	.95	1.75	.20	.35	.75	1.40	12.50
No. 13. Bountiful .....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.15	2.05	.25	.45	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 14. Giant Stringless Green Pod.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.15	2.05	.25	.45	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod...	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.20	2.15	.25	.50	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 16. Extra Early Refugee.....	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.10	1.95	.25	.40	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 17. Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.....	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.10	1.95	.25	.40	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 19. Tennessee Green Pod.....	.10	.25	.40	.70	1.30	2.35	.30	.55	1.10	2.00	18.00

YELLOW OR WAX PODDED VARIETIES

	By Mail Postpaid						Not Prepaid				
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
No. 25. Dwarf Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.15	2.05	.25	.45	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 26. Rustless Golden Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.20	2.15	.25	.50	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 27. Dwarf Black Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.15	2.05	.25	.45	.95	1.70	15.00
No. 28. Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.20	2.15	.25	.50	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 29. Round Pod Brittle Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.65	1.20	2.15	.25	.50	1.00	1.80	16.00
No. 30. Curries Rust-Proof Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.10	1.95	.25	.40	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 31. Hodson Wax.....	.10	.20	.30	.50	.95	1.75	.20	.35	.75	1.45	13.00
No. 32. Davis Kidney Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.55	1.10	1.95	.25	.40	.90	1.60	14.00
No. 33. Surecrop Stringless Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	.60	1.15	2.05	.25	.45	.95	1.70	15.00

Wood's Cabbage Seeds for Fall Planting

CULTURE.—For fall and early spring setting, sow from the end of September till the first of January. November and December sowings should be made in cold-frames or hot-beds for protection during the winter. Plants from early fall sowings can be set out the end of October or during November to head up early in the spring. Plants that are wintered over should be set out in February, March or April, as early as the weather will permit. Set the plants 18 inches apart in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, running the rows east and west and setting the plants on the north side of the ridge to prevent, as much as possible, the frequent freezing and thawing so injurious to cabbage. Requires a good, rich soil, plenty of moisture and a highly ammoniated fertilizer, also frequent deep working.



Wood's
Selected
Early
Jersey
Wakefield
Cabbage.

No. 93. Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield

Wakefield Cabbage is grown in nearly every garden in the South, and among market growers is planted almost entirely for the first early market. This universal popularity demands that more than ordinary attention be given to the selection of plants for breeding purposes, having in mind earliness, sureness to head, solidity and uniformity of growth and maturity. In our Wakefields this careful selection has been critical and continued through many years, and we believe we have as good and uniform a strain as can be had—our Jersey and Charleston Wakefields are thoroughbreds. They are early, hardy and uniform, and make but few outside leaves. Jersey Wakefield makes solid pointed heads of good size and of most excellent quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.10 per lb.**

Copenhagen.
Market
Cabbage.



No. 91. Copenhagen Market

The earliest round-headed cabbage, maturing with the Wakefield. Its principal characteristics, besides earliness, are exceptional size for so early a cabbage, the heads averaging eight to ten pounds in weight; compact, hard heads, the leaves being tightly folded allow close planting; even maturity, the field can be cleaned at a single cutting; vigorous growth with but few outside leaves; the fine grained tender hearts are pure white and of exceptionally good quality. A fine cabbage, both for the home garden and for marketing. Our seeds are grown in Denmark by the originator and imported direct. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$3.00 per lb.**



Wood's
Charleston
Wakefield
Cabbage.

No. 94. Wood's Charleston Wakefield

All that we say about the purity and excellence of our Jersey Wakefield is equally true of our Charleston Wakefield—it is as pure and true a strain as careful selection can make it. It is a week to ten days later than Jersey Wakefield, equally as solid, but considerably larger; has a less pointed and thicker head. Its earliness, hardiness, size and solidity have contributed to make it one of the most universally grown early cabbages. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, \$2.10 per lb.**

No. 90. Wood's Extra Early, The Earliest of All Cabbages

The earliest cabbage in cultivation and in every way one of the most desirable extra early varieties. Larger than the Wakefield; not quite as solid, but fully a week earlier. The quality is good, has few loose leaves, and nearly every plant forms a head. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85 cts.; lb. \$3.00, postpaid.**

No. 92. Early Winnigstadt

The leaves of Winnigstadt are so tightly folded, and it makes such a hard head, that it suffers less from insect attacks than most kinds. The heads are about the same size as Jersey Wakefield, but more pointed, and are so firm and solid that it is often grown for winter use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not postpaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 95. Early Flat Dutch

—For a second early to follow Jersey Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory for it is one of the most reliable medium-early varieties. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, \$1.90 per lb.**



Early
Flat
Dutch.

No. 100. Henderson's Succession—A splendid sort whether grown for medium early, midsummer or the late crop, and keeps well for winter use. A little later than Early Summer, but much larger. Heads deep and solid, of handsome color and of the finest quality. The heads become solid before they are fully matured. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**



All Head Early.

\$2.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

No. 99. Early Drumhead —Very popular throughout the South and well deserves its popularity, for it makes a most excellent, sure-heading second early cabbage of as fine quality as anyone could wish. The heads are large, flattened on top, solid, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 114. Chinese Petsai —A wonderful salad plant, somewhat like Swiss Chard, that yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Sow in July or August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.85 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.75 per lb.**

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Late varieties can be had up to September 15th. 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000. Early varieties during October and November, 45 cts. per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

No. 96.**All Head Early**

—A thoroughbred sort, especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading.

Takes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Its compactness allows it to be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than the varieties of a more spreading habit. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb.**

No. 101. Solid South —A magnificent cabbage, in which we take special pride and which we cannot recommend too highly. Resembles the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 97. All Seasons —Heads very large and round, often nearly spherical, but usually somewhat flattened. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts; sure-heading. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 98. Henderson's Early Summer

—Although introduced a number of years ago, it still holds its place as an ideal second early cabbage. Forms large, flat, round, solid heads weighing 8 to 10 lbs., and is a sure and reliable header. Comes in about 10 days after Early Jersey Wakefield but is larger. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over \$1.90 per lb.**



Henderson's Early Summer.

LATE CABBAGE

	By Mail, Postpaid—Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
No. 103. Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
No. 102. Surehead .....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
No. 106. Danish Ballhead or Hollander.....	.05	.25	.75	2.60
No. 105. Large Late Drumhead.....	.05	.20	.60	2.00
No. 104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.25	.65	2.35
No. 107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy .....	.05	.25	.65	2.35
No. 108. Red Mammoth .....	.05	.25	.65	2.35

Half Long
Danvers Carrot.**CARROT**

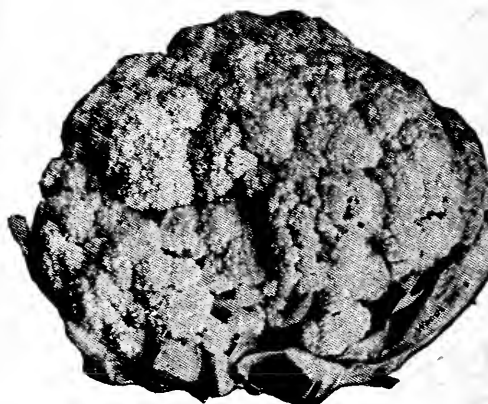
For winter use plant in July or August in a rich, deeply-worked soil, ½ inch deep in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to 3 or 4 ins. apart. Germinates more freely if soaked for several hours before sowing. Sow a few radish seeds in the same row—they germinate more quickly and serve to mark the rows. To put away for winter, cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and pack in sand in the cellar, or pit them outdoors and cover with straw and 6 or 8 ins. of earth to prevent freezing. In this way they may be kept all winter.

	By Mail, Postpaid	prepaid
Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb. Lb. Lb.
No. 117. Early Scarlet Horn.....	.05	.10 .25 .90 .80
No. 118. Oxheart, or Guerande .....	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
No. 121. Half-Long Scarlet Stump Rooted .....	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
No. 120. Half-Long Danvers .....	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
No. 119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.....	.05	.10 .25 .80 .70
No. 122. Chantenay, or Model.....	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
No. 123. Improved Long Orange.....	.05	.10 .20 .75 .65
No. 125. Improved White Belgian.....	.05	.10 .20 .60 .50
No. 124. Large Yellow Belgian.....	.05	.10 .20 .60 .50

Horse Radish Roots 35 cts. per doz.; 50 for 80 cts.; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per doz.; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.

No. 225. KOHL RABI EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when roots are 2 to 3 inches thick, when they are very tender and delicate. Also makes a fine stock food, yielding 300 to 400 bushels per acre. For late use, sow in drills from June to September, thinning out to 8 inches apart. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.**

No. 227. LEEK LARGE FLAG.—Sow in September and transplant in the fall or early spring. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.**

CAULIFLOWER

Wood's Earliest Snowball.

Cauliflower requires the same treatment and cultivation as cabbage. Not quite as hardy, either in resistance to dry, hot weather or to cold weather, but where they can be watered during dry spells or protected during the late fall and winter they make a very satisfactory crop. Can be sown in June, July and August for heading up during the fall, or sown in cold-frames in the fall and set out early in the spring. We supply ½ ounces Cauliflower at the ounce rates.

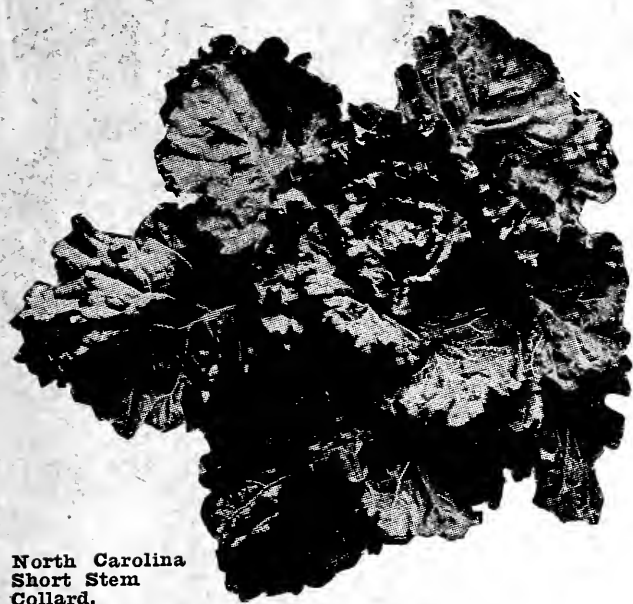
No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball —There is no better cauliflower for Southern growers, and our strain is as fine as can be had at any price. Not only early to head, but a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect, pure white heads of the finest quality. As well adapted for forcing as for growing out of doors. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ¼ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$2.00; ¼ lb. \$7.00; lb. \$25.00.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt —A first-class cauliflower, ranking next to our Snowball. Produces large, white, close, firm heads of fine quality. It is extra early and a sure header. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 50 cts.; oz. \$1.85; ¼ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$24.00.**

No. 130. Veitch's Autumn Giant —A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00, postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS.—By mail, postpaid, \$1.25 per 100. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

Get a Planet, Jr., and make gardening a real pleasure. See page 28.



North Carolina
Short Stem
Collard.

COLLARDS

A popular Southern vegetable, largely used in place of cabbage in the late fall, during the winter and well into the spring. Hardier and easier to grow than cabbage; grows better on poor soil and withstands insects better. For late crop, plant in June, July and August, transplant a foot apart and cultivate frequently.

No. 143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—Has large spreading leaves and short stem. Very hardy; withstands drought and cold. Flavor and quality of the best. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 145. WHITE OR CABBAGE COLLARD.—Called cabbage collard because of its close bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Extremely hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 85 cts. postpaid; not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.

No. 144. TRUE GEORGIA, or SOUTHERN.—The well-known and popular collard that has been grown for generations in the south. Tall and long stemmed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.

CORN SALAD

—A most desirable salad. Can be used like lettuce or cooked like spinach. It has not been grown to any extent in the South because its merits are not generally known. August and September are the best months to sow for use during the fall. Sow in shallow drills about 1 foot apart. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.



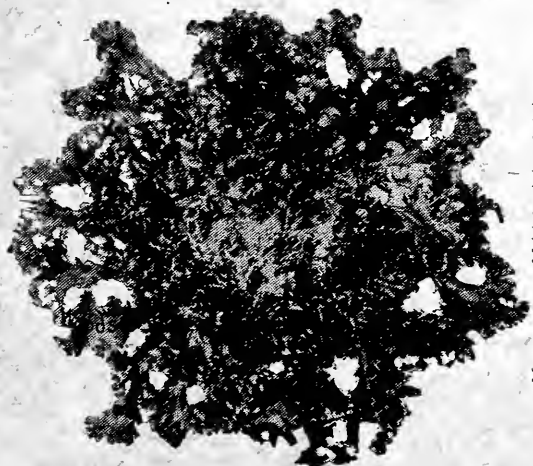
Corn
Salad

ENDIVE

Culture.—Sow in August in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

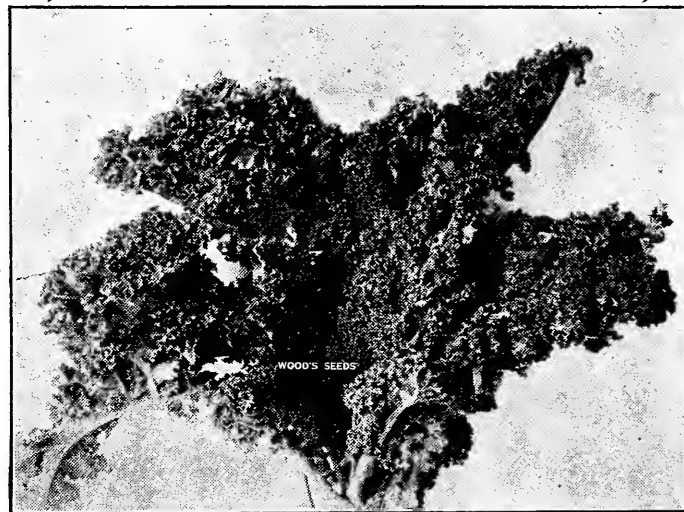
No. 210. GREEN CURLED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.

No. 211. WHITE CURLED.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.



KALE or BORECOLE

Culture.—The Siberian and Scotch are the popular sorts for fall sowing. Sow from Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th, either broadcast or in drills 18 inches apart, and give some cultivation, and they will yield greens throughout the winter. Spring or Smooth Kale may be sown either in the fall or spring, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Sow 8 lbs. per acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



No. 219. Early Curled Siberian BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS.—A hardy, vigorous, spreading green kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. So hardy that it will stand the winter without protection and make rapid growth in the spring. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. Slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 35 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 75 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. and over, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 221. Dwarf Curled Scotch or Norfolk.—The most beautiful variety. Makes a quick and large growth; leaves of a bright, deep green color, exquisitely curled and crimped; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.; 5 lbs. and over \$1.00 per lb.

No. 222. Spring or Smooth Kale—Largely sown in the fall for cutting during the winter and spring before the winter kinds are ready. Pkt. 5 cts.; ¼ lb. 10 cts.; lb. 30 cts. 5 lbs. for \$1.15, postpaid. Not prepaid, 20 cts. per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.75.



PARSLEY

For spring use sow ½ inch deep in September or October and give slight protection, or sow in cold frame or hot-bed for winter use. Seeds germinate slowly. Soak for 24 to 36 hours before sowing.

No. 314—CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. Beautifully curled. Best for garnishing and flavoring; also attractive for edges of walks and beds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

No. 315—PLAIN or SINGLE.—Stronger flavored than the curled; very hardy. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.

Champion Moss Curled Parsley

LETTUCE

CULTURE.—Lettuce is easy to grow, but requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water to give it that quick growth on which depends its tenderness and flavor. Sow in July or August, transplant as soon as ready, and they will head up late in the fall. For later use transplant to cold-frames, protect during severe spells, and they will head up during November and December. Plant the hardy varieties, like Wood's Cabbage, in September and October, transplanting outside later. Protect with straw or litter, and they will stand the winter and head up early in the spring, or they can be transplanted to cold-frames or hot-beds to head up during the winter. Wood's Improved Big Boston is the best for early fall planting; Wood's Cabbage is better for later planting, as it is hardier and stands more cold weather. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Wood's Cabbage Lettuce

HARDEST AND BEST LETTUCE FOR OUTDOOR GROWING

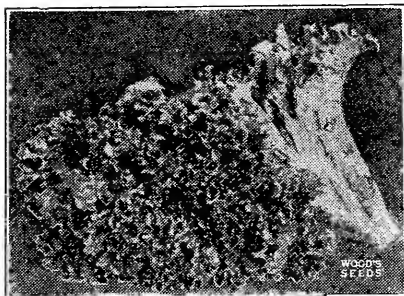


We introduced Wood's Cabbage Lettuce 38 years ago, and in all these years we have not found its equal for fall sowing.

We do not hesitate to say it is the best of all lettuces for wintering outdoors in the South. No lettuce will stand cold weather better. Makes a fine, large, firm, well-blanching head of excellent quality and sweet buttery flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid \$1.25 per lb.; in 5-lb. lots and over \$1.15 per lb.**

Wood's
Cabbage
Lettuce.

Grand Rapids—Among the curled lettuces there is no better for forcing, and it does splendidly outdoors if sown in the fall or early spring. Does not form heads, but large compact cluster crimped around the edges; crisp and tender. One of the easiest lettuces to grow under glass. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.20, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per lb.**



Grand Rapids Lettuce

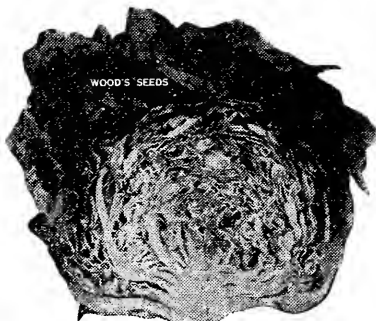
California
Cream
Butter



California Cream Butter—Does well everywhere and in all seasons. Very hardy, and especially recommended for outdoor growing. One of the most buttery flavored and best in quality; makes a large solid head with rich light yellow hearts, tender and buttery. Fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.25 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.15 per lb.**

May King—Extra fine for cold-frames. Makes large solid heads, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with broad, light green outer leaves; grown outdoors, it is extremely early; for forcing it is in every way desirable. The center blanches rich yellow. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

Deacon—A fine summer cabbage lettuce for home use; sure heading and reliable; quality excellent; slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

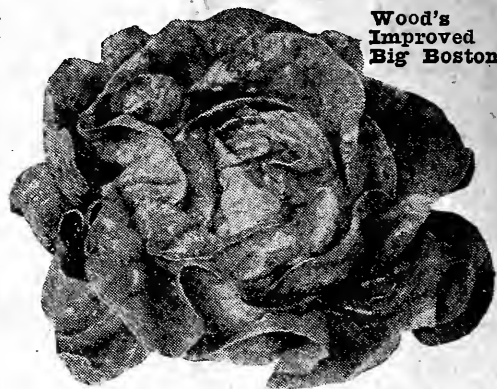


May King Lettuce.

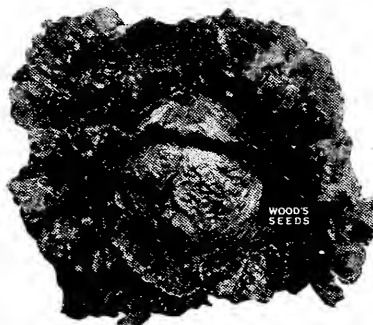
Wood's Improved Big Boston

THE LETTUCE FOR COLD FRAMES

Too much praise cannot be given our grand strain of this splendid lettuce. It has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties except our Wood's Cabbage Lettuce. May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts, crisp and tender, white and sweet. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots and over, 90 cts. per lb.**



Wood's
Improved
Big Boston



Improved Hanson Lettuce.

Improved Hanson—One of the best summer lettuces. It makes a large, solid, compact head, exceedingly crisp, tender and sweet, and blanches well; extremely slow to shoot to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

Cos, or Romaine—Has no equal for quality. Forms long conical heads, which if tied up blanch a pure white and as crisp as celery stalks. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.25 per lb.**

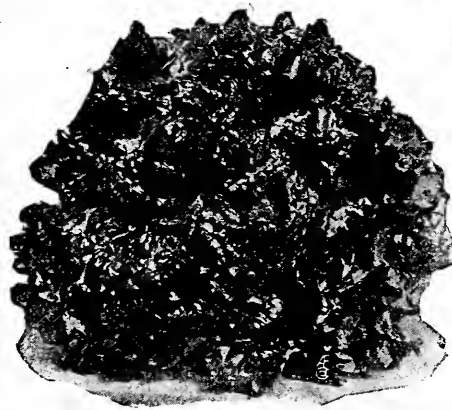
Early Curled Simpson

—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanching, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when the plants are young. Should be grown in every home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**



Early Prizehead—One of the best for home-garden, forming a large, loose head; tender, crisp and sweet. Will not stand shipment. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

Crisp-as-Ice—A very superior family and home market summer lettuce; so crisp, tender and brittle as to fully justify the name. The heads are hard with rich, creamy-yellow hearts. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.**



Early Prizehead.

Mixed Lettuce—All varieties on this page; fine for the home garden. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.**

Lettuce Plants Ready September, October and November.—Wood's Cabbage and Big Boston, 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.



MUSTARD

CULTURE.—Sow during September or October or in February, March or April, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Sow 1 ounce to 80 feet of drill, or broadcast 5 to 6 lbs. per acre.

No. 292. Chinese Broad Leaved—When prepared like spinach makes fine greens. Ready in six weeks from sowing; tender and free from bitter flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 291. Ostrich Plume—The most beautiful of all mustards. The leaves are long, ruffled and curled as gracefully as an ostrich plume. Stands summer heat splendidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 80 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 70 cts. per lb.**

No. 290 Southern Giant Curled—The most popular mustard with Southern growers. It forms a great mass of leaves beautifully ruffled and finely curled and crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 75 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per lb.**

PEPPER

	(By Mail Postpaid)			
	Pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
No. 350 Royal King	10	30	1.00	3.75
No. 351 Chinese Giant	10	45	1.65	6.25
No. 352 Large Bell or Bull Nose	10	30	.95	3.50
No. 353 Ruby Giant	10	35	1.10	4.00
No. 354 Ruby King	10	35	1.10	4.00
No. 355 Pimento	10	30	.95	3.50
No. 356 Early Neapolitan	10	35	1.25	4.50
No. 357 Sweet Spanish Mammoth	10	35	1.25	4.50
No. 358 Long Red Cayenne	10	30	1.00	3.75
No. 359 Tabasco	10	35	1.25	4.50

Rhubarb Roots—In November set out 4 feet apart in rich soil in a shaded place, using plenty of stable manure. Keep the ground loose and mulch with straw or leaves so as to retain the moisture. Protect with manure during winter. **By mail, postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.**

VEGETABLE PLANTS

We supply all kinds of vegetable plants in their proper seasons. Late cabbage, cauliflower and celery up to September 15th; lettuce, early cauliflower and early cabbage during October and November. Whenever we cannot supply the varieties ordered, we will send a variety as closely resembling it as possible.

LATE CABBAGE.—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

EARLY CABBAGE.—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

LETTUCE.—By mail 45 cts. per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

CAULIFLOWER.—By mail \$1.25 per 100 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.10 per 100; \$9.00 per 1,000.

SAGE.—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per dozen.

THYME.—By mail postpaid, 20 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz. Not prepaid, 15 cts. each; \$1.25 per doz.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—See page 12.

HORSE RADISH.—See page 14.

RHUBARB ROOTS.—See above.

WINTER RADISHES

Winter Radishes are slower in growth than other radishes, but the flesh is firmer and they are better keepers. The quality is not so dependent on quick growth as with other sorts, but they should have a good, light, mellow soil for best results. Sow during August, September or early October half an inch deep in rows 18 to 24 inches apart and thin out. When freezing weather comes on take them up and pack in sand in a cool cellar or bury them outside, and they will keep all winter. One ounce sows 50 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds sows an acre.

No. 393. Rose China Winter

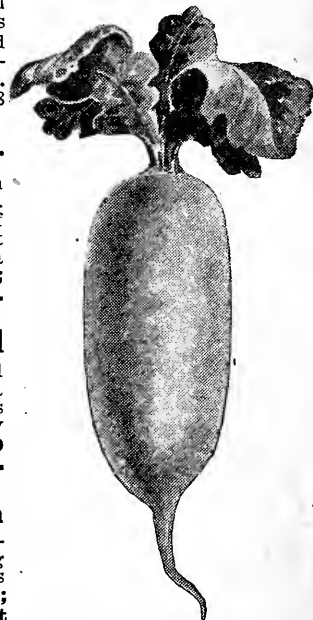
—Cylindrical in shape; of medium size; bright deep rose-colored skin. The flesh is white, very solid and of the very finest quality. The most popular of all the winter radishes; a fine keeper. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.**

No. 392. Chinese or Celestial

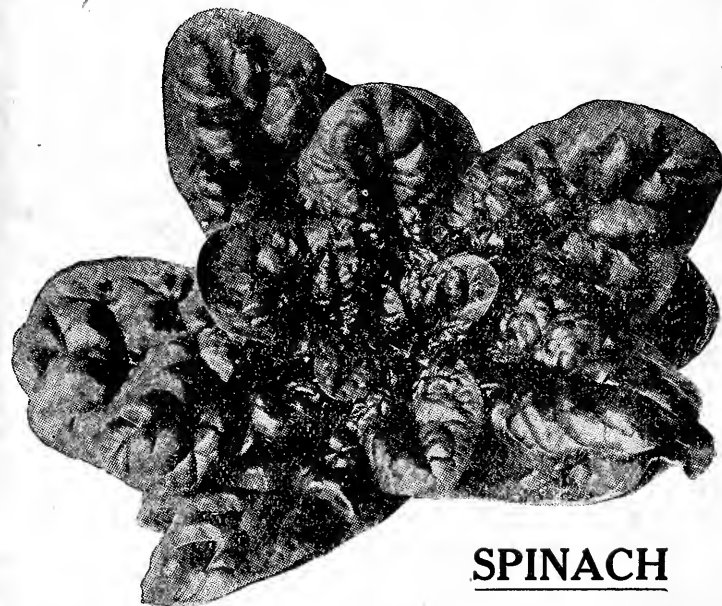
—Always crisp, mild and juicy, and undoubtedly the finest of all extra large, pure white radishes. Grows from 12 to 15 inches long and fully 5 inches thick. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; lb. \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per lb.**

No. 394. Long Black Spanish

—One of the latest and hardiest varieties. Has dark brown skin; oblong in shape, holding its thickness throughout. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 90 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per lb.**



Chinese or Celestial



SPINACH

For fall use sow in August or September; for winter or spring sow from the end of September till December—one inch deep in drills 18 to 24 inches apart. Requires little cultivation. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 lbs., one acre.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale—The earliest variety and the best for fall sowing. Grows upright with thick dark green leaves, curled like a Savoy cabbage. Very hardy and grows rapidly. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.**

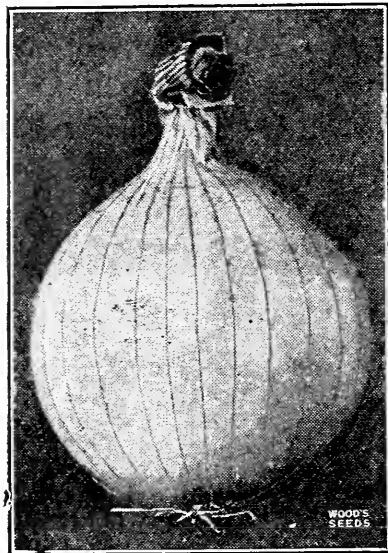
No. 403. Long Season—A splendid spinach, forming a rosette of intense dark green, thick, tender, succulent, crumpled leaves, which remain fresh long after cutting. No other variety will stand so long without running to seed. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 45 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 30 cts. per lb.**

No. 401. Round Thick Leaved—Grows very rapidly, making a cluster of thick, dark green, slightly wrinkled leaves of the finest quality. **Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 40 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 30 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 25 cts. per lb.**

ONION SEEDS FOR FALL PLANTING

TO GROW LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.—Sow in a well-prepared seed bed in August or September, and when the plants are the size of a goose quill transplant 4 inches apart in 12-inch rows, trimming the tops and roots. Don't fail to transplant; it is not unusual to double the yield by transplanting, large onions weighing two pounds and over being grown by this method. For fall sowing we recommend Prize Taker, Mammoth Silver King, Copper King and Extra Early White Pearl. These kinds in particular are benefited by the transplanting method of culture. One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 5 to 6 lbs. will transplant an acre.

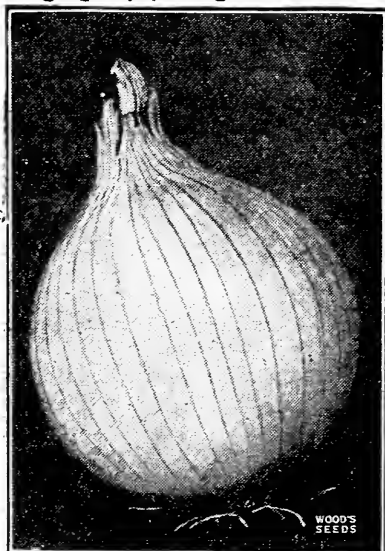
Spanish or Italian Onions



Copper King

Mammoth Silver King

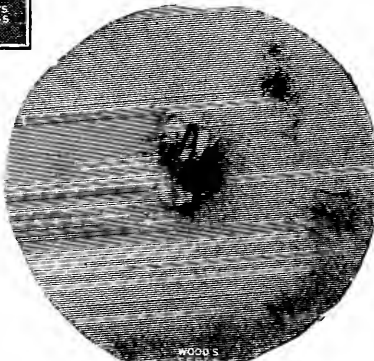
—One of the earliest and at the same time one of the largest of Italian onions, often growing 6 to 7 inches in diameter. Bulbs are of an attractive shape, flattened but thick. Skin is a clear, silvery white; flesh pure white, mild, sweet and tender. This onion adapts itself to a great variety of soils and climate. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.



Prize Taker, or Spanish King.

Copper King —Attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a red-dish color; flesh white, very sweet, mild and tender. Enormous crops may be grown by following the transplanting method described above. For a big crop of fine, large mild onions that will keep well if thoroughly ripened, you can depend on Copper King. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

LOOK on pages 26 to 29 for garden tools and necessities, sprayers and insecticides, pages 20 to 25 for flower seeds and bulbs, and pages 29 to 32 for poultry foods, remedies and supplies.



Mammoth Silver King

Prize Taker or Spanish King

—Large and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard and makes a very handsome, attractive onion. A good keeper when thoroughly ripened. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.85, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.75 per lb.

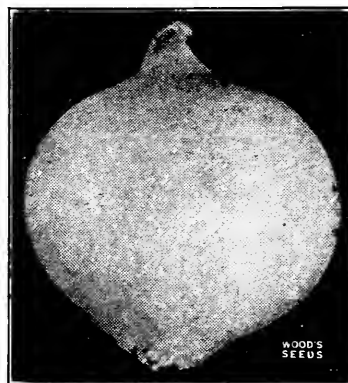
Extra Early White Pearl

The quickest of white sorts. Makes large, pearly white onions, tender, mild and of excellent flavor. Sow in the fall to make large white onions early in the spring. Early next spring plant thickly to make sets for putting out in the fall. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

American Onions

Large Red Wethersfield—The most generally grown red onion; large, somewhat flattened but thick; flesh purplish white, hard and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.50 per lb.

Southport Globe Onions—No onion makes as beautiful bulbs as the Southports. They are heavy yielders and good keepers.



Silver Skin Onion

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE.—Color is a deep, rich red. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid \$2.00 per lb.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE.—Rich yellow, hardy and of good size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid \$2.00 per lb.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.—Skin and flesh silvery white. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.35 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25 per lb.

Yellow Globe Danvers

—Bulbs are medium to large; flesh creamy white, mild and crisp. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60 postpaid. Not prepaid, lb. \$1.50.

Silver Skin —Flesh and skin pure white very mild and sweet; fine for bunching, for sets and for pickling. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.00 per lb.

Onions Sets For Fall Planting

See Wood's Crop Special for Prices by the Bushel

CULTURE.—All varieties may be set out in the fall. Plant 4 inches apart in rows 1 foot apart and about ½ inch deep, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which plant 9 inches apart in rows 15 inches apart and covered 1 inch deep. Fall planting has proved quite uniformly successful.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL.

An extra good onion for fall planting; extra early, pure white, mild and delicate flavor. They grow large and come in earlier than any other variety. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.

SILVER SKIN.—Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 75 cts.; peck \$1.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 60 cts.; peck \$1.00.

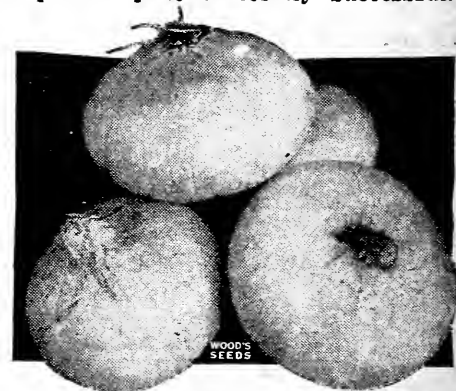
YELLOW DANVERS.

Qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.15, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 15 cts.; ½ peck 50 cts.; peck 90 cts.

YELLOW POTATO (Yellow Multiplier, or Hill Onion).—Makes a large onion of mild flavor and excellent quality. Of a reddish yellow color and a good keeper. Never makes seed, but divides from the root, one medium-sized onion often producing many medium to small sets. The smallest sets produce one or two large onions, the larger sets from two to twenty onions in a hill. A desirable variety for market and for home use, and very popular throughout the South. Small sets (about the size of a hulled walnut), qt. 35 cts.; ½ peck 95 cts.; peck \$1.65, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 25 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.40.

WHITE MULTIPLIER.—Differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white and not as large, but is very productive, of finest flavor and a better keeper. Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Qt. 30 cts.; ½ peck 80 cts.; peck \$1.35, postpaid. Not prepaid, qt. 20 cts.; ½ peck 65 cts.; peck \$1.10.



Extra Early White Pearl

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August and September. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 4 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Sow Rutabagas in July and early August, and earth up as they grow.

TO KEEP FOR WINTER.—Store in a cool cellar and cover with sand to keep them fresh, or they may be put into pits or kilns outside. Select a well-drained situation on which to pile the turnips; cover with a few inches of straw and then sufficient earth to keep out frost. Thus protected, they will keep into the winter.

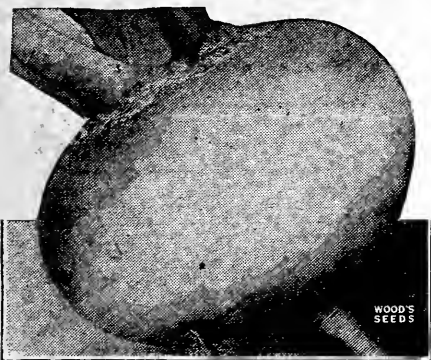
One ounce sows 100 feet of drill; 1½ pounds sows one acre in drills; 2 pounds one acre broadcast; sow salad varieties 3 pounds to an acre.

Milan Turnips—The Milans leave nothing to be desired in the way of an extra early garden turnip. They are the earliest varieties grown, at least a week earlier than any other; have small tops, so that the rows can be planted close together. The flesh is clear ivory white; the skin is perfectly smooth. They are without an equal for the table, being of the most delicate flavor. Medium size, flat shape.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.—The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 12 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.

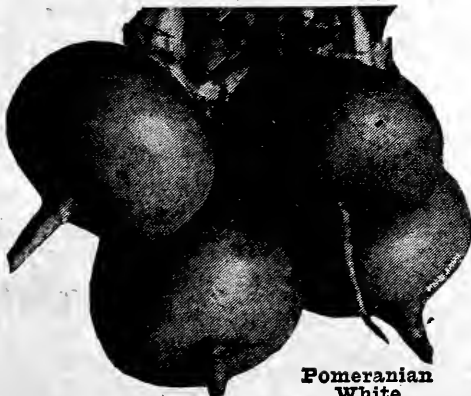
Wood's Improved Red Top White Globe—An improved strain grown from roots selected for size, shape, quality and small tops. Very popular for market and home use, also for stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.



Wood's Improved Red Top Globe

with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

WHITE EGG.—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white of all varieties and the best seller. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.



Pomeranian
White
Globe.

and stock; flesh hard, firm and sweet; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP (Flat Strap-leaved).—Flat; white

Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE.—

Makes large, round, white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

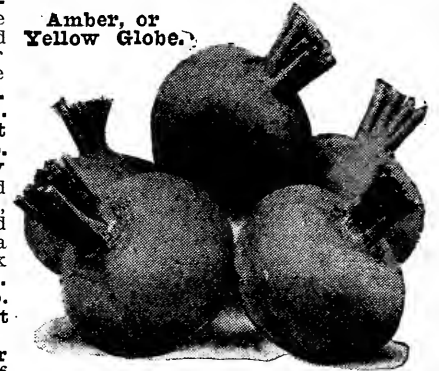
WHITE SWEET GERMAN.—Fine for table

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Exactly like the Early-Red or Purple-Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

LONG WHITE COWHOORN.—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine-grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 55 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 45 cts. per lb.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE.—Of large size, globe-shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Amber, or
Yellow Globe.



PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN.—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY.—One of

the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

Mixed Turnip Seeds—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties on this page. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

SALAD VARIETIES

SOUTHERN PRIZE or DIXIE.—Hardy and needs no protection; the most popular turnip grown for winter and spring salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts.

SEVEN-TOP.—A very hardy variety, grown exclusively for salad. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

RUTA BAGA or SWEDE

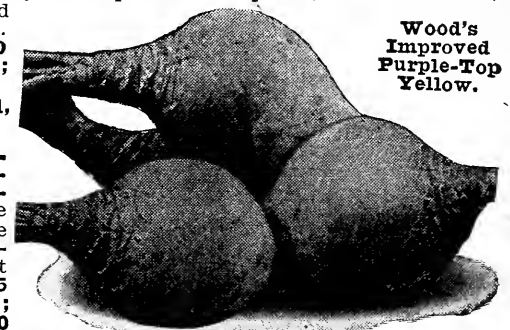
CULTURE.—Sow in July, or early in August, in drills; thin out and keep clear of weeds. See under head of turnip culture for directions for storing for winter.

Wood's Improved Purple Top Yellow—An improved strain of the

finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga grown from roots selected for large size, uniformity in shape and fine quality. Hardy, sweet, a good keeper and most productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

PURPLE- TOP YELLOW.—The old standard variety; large-ly grown for table and stock. A large yielder; good keeper; hardy, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts., postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per lb.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN.—The flesh is white, firm, sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 8 cts.; ¼ lb. 15 cts.; lb. 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per lb.

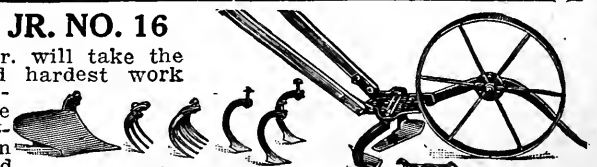


Wood's
Improved
Purple-Top
Yellow.

PLANET JR. NO. 16

A Planet Jr. will take the drudgery and hardest work out of garden-

ing, and make it a real pleasure. Look on page 28 and select the one that suits you best, and you will thank us for telling you about them.



WOOD'S ROYAL PANSIES

Saved from plants selected for the beauty and size of their blooms, our aim being variety and brilliancy of colorings, strong marking, abundance of bloom and long keeping qualities. Fall sowings produce earlier, larger and more brilliant blooms than spring sowings. They will stand the severest winter without protection. Grow them in a shady position in a rich, moist soil.

Pansies in Separate Colors

Each, pkt., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.

No. 890. Cardinal.—Brilliant brownish red, very striking.

No. 891. Emperor Frederick.—Dark red, with orange scarlet border.

No. 892. Fairy Queen.—Sky blue, with pure white border.

No. 893. Faust, or King of the Blacks.—Large, velvety, pure black.

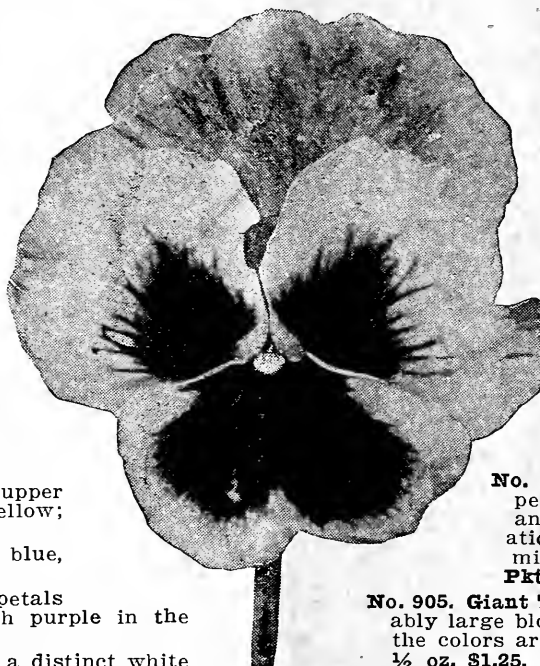
No. 894. Fire King.—Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined with yellow; very showy.

No. 895. Light Blue.—Lovely shade of sky blue, with dark eye; very dainty.

No. 896. Lord Beaconsfield.—The lower petals are violet shading to white, tinted with purple in the upper petals.

No. 897. Silver Edged.—Dark purple with a distinct white edging; very attractive.

No. 898. Snow Queen.—Beautiful, large, pure white; flowers large and of fine form.



Wood's Royal Pansy.

PLANT IN THE FALL
FOR THE EARLIEST AND
LARGEST BLOOMS

Pansy Mixtures

No. 902. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture.—A magnificent mixture, excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form, make it indeed a 'royal mixture.' It contains every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.00.

No. 903. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture.—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture in existence. It contains seeds saved from the finest specimen plants grown by eminent pansy specialists, making a mixture as near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors, some five-spotted, others margined, veined, blotched and mottled in endless variety. Pkt. 30 cts.; 3 pkts. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.75.

No. 904. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy.—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. Our mixture contains all the newest introductions. Pkt. 25 cts.

No. 905. Giant Trimardeau.—A distinct strain with remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches; the colors are rich and varied. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25.

No. 906. Mixed Pansies.—Large Flowering.—A very superior mixture of all colors, shades and markings; rich and beautiful. Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00.

Wood's Giant Sweet Peas

AN OUNCE SOWS
25 FEET OF ROW

Fall Sowings Give Earliest Blooms and a Longer Blooming Season

In November or December plant 4 to 6 inches deep, giving slight protection, and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and yield an abundance of bloom earlier and longer than if planted in the spring. Use plenty of well-rotted manure and don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you pick them, the longer and better they will bloom.

SPENCER VARIETIES

ALL VARIETIES—Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

No. 1035. Afterglow.—Standard bright violet blue shading to rosy amethyst; wings electric blue.

No. 1044. Countess Spencer.—Rose pink shading deeper at the edges.

No. 1036. Florence Morse.—Beautiful light pink, deepening toward the edges; large open wavy flower.

No. 1037. Helen Lewis.—Rich crimson-orange with salmon-pink wings.

No. 1039. King Edward Spencer.—The best pure red Spencer; often bears 4 large blooms to the stem.

No. 1040. King White.—A glistening immaculate white Spencer of remarkable size; an exquisite flower.

No. 1043. White Spencer.—The whole flower is pure white, beautifully waved or fluted; extra large.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

All Varieties—Pkt., 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1048. Black Knight.—The finest of the dark varieties; the fine large flowers are very deep maroon, almost black, and are of open form.

No. 1049. Blanche Ferry.—Bright rose pink; blooms very early and continues to bloom for a long season; an abundant yielder and a good sized flower.

No. 1050. Dorothy Eckford.—A beautiful shell-shaped pure white flower of extra large size; usually three flowers are borne on a stem.

No. 1051. Duke of Westminster.—The standard is clear purple, the wings purple with a tint of violet; the blooms are of large size.

No. 1052. Firefly.—Bright red; the blooms are of good size and are very pleasing and effective; the wings are frequently touched with crimson.

No. 1053. Flora Norton.—A beautiful clear bright blue with a slight tint of purple. The clearest of all the bright blues.

No. 1054. Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon.—One of the most popular varieties; the blooms are clear primrose, extra large and beautiful.

No. 1055. Janet Scott.—A clear deep but bright pink; the wings stand upright and are curled, giving an unusual but very attractive appearance.

No. 1056. King Edward VII.—Bright red or crimson scarlet; the flowers are of the largest size and nearly always borne three on a stem.

No. 1057. Lady Grisel Hamilton.—The largest and best of the lavender varieties; an exceptionally fine flower.

No. 1058. Lord Nelson or Brilliant Blue.—A fine deep, dark, rich navy blue; very attractive; the best dark blue.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

No. 1028. Wood's Suberbs Spencer Mixture.—The newest type of sweet peas, differing from the Grandiflora, in having waved or fluted standards. The stems, 12 to 14 inches long, usually bear 3 or 4 blooms which, under favorable conditions, measure two inches across. Our mixture covers a wide range of colors from pure white to the deepest sweet pea colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

No. 1027. Wood's Special Mixture.—A peerless mixture of grandiflora varieties and absolutely the finest that can be made. No dull colors, all choice giant-flowering varieties of every color, the colors being evenly distributed throughout. In diversity of color, size and beauty of flowers no other grandiflora sweet pea mixture can surpass our "Special Mixture." Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1029. Large Flowering Mixed

—A very good mixture that will give a display throughout the season. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 90 cts.; postpaid.

No. 1031. Cupid Sweet Peas —6 to 9

inches high and forming a mass $1\frac{1}{4}$ feet across. Very neat, compact, bushy, with flowers as large and fragrant as the tall kinds. Fine for pots, borders and masses. Mixed colors, pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.

No. 1030. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET

PEAS.—Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. 60 cts.

FLOWER SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING

In the South perennials, biennials and hardy annuals may be sown outside in the fall. These sowings make finer plants, much earlier and larger blooms and more brilliant colors. Perennials and biennials bloom the next summer, advancing the blooming season a year. Annuals should have a slight covering of straw in extreme weather; tender perennials should be carried through the winter in the house.

Prepare the ground thoroughly, get it as fine, smooth and level as a rake will make it; plant in rows so the young plants may be easily seen; cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the diameter of the seeds; very fine seeds should be pressed into the soil.

For Full Descriptions See Our Annual Catalog

HARDY PERENNIALS and BIENNIALS

No. 567, ANTIRRHINUM or Snapdragon.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts.
No. 569, AQUILEGIA or Columbine.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
No. 634, CALLIOPSIS.—Lanceolata, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
CANTERBURY BELLS.—No. 649, Single, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 650, Double, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. No. 651, Calycanthema, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
CARNATION.—No. 659, Mixed, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 656, Marguerite, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 657, Chaband's Perpetual, pkt. 15 cts. No. 658, Finest German, pkt. 20 cts.
CENTAUREA.—No. 664, Margarita, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 667, Gymnocarpa, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 668, Candidissima, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—No. 672, Japanese, pkt. 15 cts.
No. 736, DAISY.—Shasta, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

DAISY DOUBLE.—No. 733, Pure White, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 734, Mixed colors, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
DIANTHUS or **PINK.**—No. 740, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 75 cts. No. 743, Wood's Mixture of Double Pinks pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 65 cts. No. 744, Wood's Mixture of Single Pinks pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 50 cts. No. 745, Double Fringed Pinks, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 747, Fireball, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; No. 741, Double China and No. 742, Double Japan, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.
DIGITALIS.—No. 750, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
ESCHOLTZIA.—No. 755, Bush pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
FORGET-ME-NOT.—No. 761, Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.
GAILLARDIA.—No. 763, Grandiflora, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.

HOLLYHOCK.—No. 787, Double Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. No. 788, Allegheny, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts. No. 790, Single Everblooming, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts. No. 789, Double Everblooming, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
No. 799, KENILWORTH IVY.—Pkt. 5 cts.
LARKSPUR.—No. 807, Perennial, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts.
POPPY.—No. 947, Iceland, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. No. 946, Oriental, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.
No. 956, PYRETHRUM.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
No. 960, ROSE CAMPION.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
No. 978, STOKESIA CYANEA.—Pkt. 10 cts.;
SWEET WILLIAM.—No. 990, Single Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts. No. 991, Double Mixed, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70 cts.

TENDER PERENNIALS

No. 551, ABUTILON.—Pkt. 10 cts.
No. 757, FERNS.—Pkt. 25 cts.

No. 766, GERANIUM.—Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.
HELIOTROPE.—No. 779, Blue, and No. 780, White, each, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts. No. 781, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.

VINCA.—No. 1004, Rose; No. 1005, Alba, and No. 1006, Mixed Colors, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50 cts.
WALLFLOWER.—No. 1011, Single Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts. No. 1012, Double Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.

HARDY ANNUALS

ASTER.—No. 605, Ostrich Plume, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts. No. 594, Giant Comet, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.
No. 607, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85 cts.; oz. \$3.00. No. 604, German Quilled, or China, Mixed Colors, Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts. Peony Flowered Perfection No. 597, White; No. 598, Pink; No. 599, Light Blue; No. 600, Crimson, each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts. No. 601, Mixed Colors, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. Semple's Branching, No. 573, Pure White; No. 574, Pink; No. 575, Blue, and No. 576, Dark Scarlet, each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts. No. 577, Mixed Colors, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. Comet, No. 590, Pure White; No. 587, Light Blue; No. 588, Crimson; No. 589, Pink, and No. 591, Mixed Colors, each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts. Victoria, No. 580, Pure White; No. 581, Pink, and No. 582, Light Blue, and No. 583, Dark Scarlet, each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 584, Mixed Colors, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.
No. 550, ABRONIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
No. 552, ACROCLINIUM.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
No. 555, AGERATUM.—Mexicanum, pkt. 5 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
ALYSSUM.—No. 560, Sweet, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts. No. 559, Little Gem, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts. No. 557, Little Dorrit, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.
No. 630, CACALIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
No. 632, CALENDULA.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
No. 636, CALLIOPSIS.—Mixed colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.
CANDYTUFT.—No. 642, Empress, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 644, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 25 cts.
No. 662, CATCHFLY.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
COCKSCOMB.—No. 686 Tall Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 687, Dwarf Mixed, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35 cts. No. 688, Variegated Leaved, pkt. 20 cts. No. 684, Plumbed Varieties, mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.

No. 665, CENTAUREA.—Cyanus, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
No. 676, CLARKIA, Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.
CHRYSANTHEMUM.—No. 670, Evening Star, pkt. 10 cts. No. 671, Morning Star, pkt. 10 cts. No. 673, Mixed varieties, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.
No. 731, DAISY.—African, pkt. 10 cts.
No. 754, ESCHOLTZIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
No. 759, FEVERFEW.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
No. 764, GAILLARDIA.—Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
No. 768, GILIA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
No. 770, GLOBE AMARANTH.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
No. 772, GODETIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.
No. 774, GYPSOPHILA.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.
No. 775, HELICHRYSUM.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.
No. 784, HIBISCUS.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.
No. 795, ICE PLANT.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.
No. 797, JOB'S TEARS.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.
No. 801, KOCHIA or **BURNING BUSH.**—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.
No. 806, LARKSPUR.—Dwarf Rocket, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.
No. 809, LINUM.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
MARIGOLD.—No. 817, African, and No. 816, French, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts. No. 818, Miniature, pkt. 10 cts.
No. 821, MARVEL OF PERU.—Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.
MIGNONETTE.—No. 826, Sweet, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts. No. 823, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts. No. 824, Defiance, and No. 825, Matchet, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.
PHLOX.—No. 923, Star, pkt. 10 cts. No. 924, Large Flowering Dwarf, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 925, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 85 cts.
GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.—Separate Colors. No. 928, Pure White; No. 929, Rose Pink; No. 830, Scarlet, and No. 931, Yellow, each, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts. No. 932, Grandiflora, Mixed Colors, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35 cts.; oz. \$1.25.

No. 880, NEMOPHILA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.
No. 882, NICOTIANA SANDERAE.—Pkt. 5c.
No. 883, NIGELIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.
POPPY.—No. 945, Wood's Superb Mixture, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts. No. 935, Special Single Mixture, pkt. 7 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts. No. 936, Special Double Mixture, pkt. 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts. No. 937, Double Scarlet, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts. No. 938, Double Featherball, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts. No. 939, Tulip, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts. No. 940, Shirley, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts. No. 941, Carnation Flowered, and No. 942, Peony Flowered, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15 cts. oz. 25 cts.
No. 954, PRIMROSE.—Evening, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
No. 962, RUDBECKIA.—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
No. 969, SCABIOSA, or **MOURING BRIDE.**—Pkt. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.
SUNFLOWER.—No. 979, Double Chrysanthemum Flowered, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 30 cts. No. 980, Plumbed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 981, Miniature, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 35 cts. No. 982, Double California, pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.
No. 988, SWEET SULTAN.—Pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.
VERBENA.—No. 1001, Mixed Colors, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. \$1.00. No. 1000, Mammoth Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts. No. 999, Mammoth White, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80 cts. No. 998, Defiance, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75 cts.
No. 1008, VIRGINIAN STOCK.—Pkt. 5 cts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 35 cts.
No. 1010, WALLFLOWER.—Annual, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.
No. 1014, WOOLFLOWER.—Pkt. 10 cts.
ZINNIA.—No. 1022, Double Mixed, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts. No. 1021, Grandiflora Mixed, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 75 cts. No. 1018, Curled and Crested, and No. 1019, Tom Thumb, each, pkt. 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts. No. 1020, Striped or Zebra, pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.
No. 1025, WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE.—Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

HYACINTHS

The First Flowers of Importance to Bloom in the Spring.
Produce Beautiful Spikes of Bloom, Strikingly Attractive
in Their Richness and Variety of Color. :: :: :: ::



Exhibition Single Hyacinth
L'Innocence

CULTURE IN POTS.—Use any good rich soil, mixed with a little sand, potting so as to leave the top of the bulb even with the soil. For a single plant use a 4 or 5-inch pot; but the effect will be prettier if three, six or as many as a dozen are planted together in a larger size pot, and still more effective if all are of one color. The soil should be pressed firmly around the bulbs, but do not pack it hard underneath. After potting, water thoroughly and place in some cool, dark place for four or five weeks, watering once about every ten days, enough to keep the soil moist.

A still better plan is to sink the pot in the earth about six inches, covering with soil, choosing some position where they will not get too much water. For a succession of bloom, bring the first out about December 1st, and every two weeks thereafter until February 1st. The room in which they are to flower should be only moderately warm, and when they begin to bloom, give plenty of water, and as much fresh air as possible. Too much heat has a tendency to dry up the flower and greatly decrease the blooming period.

CULTURE IN OPEN GROUND.—Any good garden soil will suit Hyacinths, and the depths at which they are planted should be determined by the character of the soil. If clay or very heavy, bulbs should not be covered more than three inches; if light, from four to six inches. They should be protected with manure, leaves or coarse litter to keep them from freezing.

Wood's Exhibition Hyacinths

SINGLE VARIETIES

A Selection of The Best Hyacinths in Cultivation — Single Hyacinths Give Larger Flowers and Make Larger Spikes Than Double Hyacinths.

15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$3.00 per 25; \$11.00 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.40 per dozen; \$2.75 for 25; \$10.00 per 100.

Alba Superbissima.—A very fine white; tall.
Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white; large.
Grand Vedette.—Pure white, very large bells.
La Grandesse.—Extra fine; pure white.
L'Innocence.—Tall spike; pure white.
Snowball.—Pure snow-white; fine, large bells.
Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.
Czar Peter.—Clear porcelain blue.
Grand Maitre.—Deep porcelain-blue.
La Peyrouse.—Delicate lavender.

Marie.—Rich purple; enormous truss.
Queen of the Blues.—Clear, sky-blue.
Garibaldi.—Brilliant carmine.
Gen. Pelissier.—Deep crimson; fine truss.
Gertrude.—Fine, dark pink; very large bulb.
Norma.—Delicate flesh-colored pink.
Robert Steiger.—Fine, large, bright red.
Ida.—Pure yellow; fine spike.
King of the Yellows.—Fine, bright yellow.
Yellow Hammer.—Fine, rich golden yellow.

Collection of one of each of the above 20 kinds, \$2.50, postpaid. Not prepaid, \$2.25.

Double Varieties

This List Embraces The Very Finest Varieties in Cultivation.

15 cts each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$3.00 for 25; \$11.00 per 100, postpaid.
Not prepaid, \$1.40 per dozen; \$2.75 for 25; \$10.00 per 100.

La Tour d'Auvergne.—Pure white and the earliest double white.
La Virginite.—Very large spike; creamy white.
Prince of Waterloo.—White, rosy center; large spike.
Royal Bouquet.—Pure white; flowers borne on long stems.
Bouquet Tendre (Waterloo).—Very fine dark red; good bloomer.
Bouquet Royal.—Bells borne on long stems; color, salmon-pink.
Grootvorst.—Peach-blossom pink; good truss.

Lord Wellington.—Extra fine blush pink; immense bells, and early.
Bloksberg.—Light blue, of a beautifully marbled appearance.
Garrick.—Azure-blue; large, compact spike.
Van Speyk.—Bright, lavender-blue.
Rembrandt.—Dark porcelain-blue; splendid spike; late.
Bouquet Orange.—Reddish yellow; small spike.
Goethe.—Light yellow; one of the best double yellows.
Minerva.—Fine orange-yellow, extra large flower.

COLLECTION OF ONE OF EACH OF ABOVE FIFTEEN KINDS, \$2.00, POSTPAID. NOT PREPAID, \$1.95

Miniature, or Dutch Roman Hyacinths

Excellent for growing in pots, pans or boxes, blooming freely and early. May be planted close together in pots or pans, or in beds in open ground. We offer choice named varieties as follows:

Grandeur a Merveille.—Blush white.
La Grandesse.—Pure white.
Gertrude.—Pink.

Baron von Thuyll.—Dark blue.
Queen of the Blues.—Light blue.
Gen. Pelissier.—Red.

Prices by mail, 6 cts. each; 60 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 50 cts.; 25 for 90 cts.; 100 for \$3.25.

Wood's Superior Hyacinths, in Separate Colors

WOOD'S SUPERIOR HYACINTHS in separate colors can be sold at considerably less price than where it is necessary to keep and name each individual bulb separately. These bulbs are all good-sized flowering bulbs much larger than the ordinary mixed Hyacinths, and give excellent satisfaction for general forcing, for cut flowers, or outdoor garden blooming in beds of borders.

SINGLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Each.	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red .....	.07	.75	.65	\$5.00
Pink and Rosy .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
Pure White .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
White Shaded .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
Light Blue .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
Dark Blue .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
Yellow .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00
Mixed—All colors .....	.07	.75	.65	5.00

DOUBLE

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Prepaid.	
	Each.	Doz.	Doz.	100.
Red and Dark Red .....	.08	.80	.70	\$5.25
Pink and Rosy .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
Pure White .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
White Shaded .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
Light Blue .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
Dark Blue .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
Yellow .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25
Mixed—All colors .....	.08	.80	.70	5.25



Wood's Superior Pure White Hyacinths

White Roman Hyacinths---Dutch Grown

We have succeeded in having some of these bulbs grown for us by one of the best growers in Holland. They are similar to the regular Romans, but not quite as early.

Prices: By mail, 10 cts. each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

CALLA LILIES

Well-known house plants of great popularity. Of very easy culture, their one necessity being plenty of water. Our bulbs are large California dry roots, which are best for forcing, producing blooms much more abundantly than those usually grown in the house.

Mammoth Roots—35 cts. each; \$3.50 per dozen.

First Size Roots—25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Medium Size Roots—15 cts. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

FREESIA--Purity—One of the most charming bulbs known for winter flowering and cut flowers. The blooms are grown on long, graceful stems and are white, delicately scented and very pretty. They force very easily, and can be readily brought into bloom by Christmas. Large Bulbs, 5 cts. each; 4 for 15 cts.; dozen, 40 cts.; 100, \$2.75.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

ANNUNCIATION, MADONNA or ST. JOSEPH'S LILY

An old favorite, garden Lily, with snow-white, fragrant blossoms. It is good for forcing and blooms in the open ground in May. Mammoth Bulbs, 30 cts. each; \$3.00 per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

BERMUDA BUTTERCUP OXALIS—One of the finest winter-flowering bulbs grown. A single plant, well grown, will fill a six-inch pot, throwing up 50 to 70 stems, which bear an immense number of flowers of bright-buttercup yellow. They commence blooming in about six weeks, and continue in greatest profusion and uninterruptedly for weeks. Extra large bulbs, 3 for 10 cts.; dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS

These gorgeous new late or May flowering Tulips are very stately and beautiful, producing immense flowers on tall, sturdy stems attaining a height of from two to three feet, and bearing on long stems beautiful globular flowers of remarkably heavy texture, in a large range of colors. They embrace almost every conceivable tint in rose, heliotrope, claret, maroon, crimson and other rich and rare shades. Unsurpassed for bedding and cutting.

The sorts offered below were selected out of a large collection as being the best and most distinct.

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Baron de la Tonnaye.—Carmine-pink shading to bluish; large flower; height, 24 inches....	.07	.60	\$4.50
Clara Butt.—Delicate salmon pink, shaded rose; height, 20 inches .....	.07	.60	4.25
Dream.—Beautiful, delicate lilac; height 26 in. ....	.10	.80	3.50
Glow.—Brilliant glowing vermillion, blue center, margined white; height, 22 inches.....	.10	.80	6.00
Gretchen.—Outside of petals delicate blush; inside soft rose; very pretty; height 22 in....	.08	.65	4.50
Madam Krelage.—Purplish rose, margined with bluish pink, white base; height 28 inches....	.10	.80	6.00
Pride of Haarlem.—Deep salmon rose, shaded scarlet; immense flowers; height, 26 inches .....	.10	.70	5.50
Mr. Farncombe Sanders.—Brilliant scarlet, white center; height, 24 inches .....	.10	.80	6.00
The Sultan.—Rich, glossy maroon, almost black; height, 25 inches .....	.07	.65	4.50
White Queen.—White, slightly tinged with delicate pink; height, 24 inches .....	.08	.65	4.50

Collection, 1 each of above Giant Darwin Tulips, 75 cts., postpaid.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.—Composed mostly of named sorts, and contains a great variety of all colors and shapes. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

CROCUS

One of the earliest blooming spring flowers and very effective in lawns and borders. They show off very prettily when planted in the turf of a lawn. When planting in the lawn, make a small hole about two inches deep with a dibble or sharp-pointed stick, and then cover with a little extra soil. They can be planted in this way without disturbing the appearance of the lawn. After flowering, the cutting of the grass does not injure the bulbs, and they will reappear year after year, proving an ever-recurring delight in the early spring. They are also very useful to plant in hyacinth or tulip beds between the rows, thereby giving a succession of early flowers. Set the bulbs two inches deep and two or three inches apart and plant as early in the fall as possible.

NAMED LARGE FLOWERING CROCUS

Flowers much larger and borne in greater profusion than in mixed sorts. These bloom well in the house, planted two inches apart in shallow boxes of loamy soil.

	By Mail, Postpaid.		Not Postpaid.	
	Doz.	100.	Doz.	100.
Albion.—Fine dark purple .....	.35	2.50	.30	\$2.25
Mont Blanc.—Purple white .....	.35	2.50	.30	2.25
Sir Walter Scott.—Striped .....	.35	2.50	.30	2.25
Mammoth Yellow .....	.40	2.75	.35	2.50
Wood's Special Named Varieties				
Mixed .....	.35	2.40	.30	2.15
Yellow—Large .....	.25	1.75	.20	1.60
White .....	.25	1.75	.20	1.60
Blue and Purple .....	.25	1.75	.20	1.60
Striped .....	.25	1.75	.20	1.60
Mixed—All colors .....	.25	1.65	.20	1.50

JONQUILS—Old-fashioned yellow flowers of the Narcissus family, but smaller and shorter flowers.

SINGLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 50 cts.; \$3.25 per 100.

DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED.—Dozen, 60 cts.; \$4.00 per 100.

CAMPANELLE.—Large flowers; an excellent variety for forcing or outside planting. 65 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.



TULIPS

THE MOST GORGEOUS AND SHOWY OF EARLY SPRING FLOWERS



Our collections embrace the best sorts, and we have indicated their earliness of flowering by letters. Those marked "A" are the earliest flowers; "B" next, etc. Height in inches is indicated by figures.

SELECT NAMED TULIPS (Single Varieties)

If sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen, 25 cts. per 100, for postage.

	Dozen.	100.
Artus (B 7).—Fine bright red; excellent for bedding. Each, 7 cts. ....	.50	\$3.50
Belle Alliance (B 9).—Beautiful dark scarlet, sweet scented; fine for forcing or bedding. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.50
Chrysolora (B 9).—Pure yellow; large showy flower; one of the best of this color for bedding; retaining its color until the petals drop. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.25
Couleur Cardinal (C 10).—Large, bronze scarlet; distinct and fine. Each, 10 cts. ....	.80	6.00
Cottage Maid (B 9).—White, bordered with delicate pink. This variety is worthy of special mention, being a vigorous grower and one of the best sorts for bedding and forcing. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.50
Crimson King (B 9).—Fine, showy, bright crimson; large flowers; good bedder. Each, 7 cts. ....	.50	3.50
Duchess of Parma (B 9).—Red, yellow border; extra large flowers; one of the most vigorous growers and best bedders in our list. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.25
Duc Van Thol .—The earliest of all Tulips and very valuable for early forcing.		
Scarlet (A 7).—Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.50
Red and Yellow (A 7).—Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.25
Rose (A 7).—Each, 8 cts. ....	.65	4.50
Yellow (A 7).—Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.25
Kelzerkroon . (B. 10).—Deep crimson, with broad orange border; good for forcing; large and effective. Each, 7 cts. ....	.55	4.00
L'Inmaculee (A 9).—Pure white; large flower; fine forcer. Each, 7 cts. ....	.55	4.25
Pottebakker . Scarlet (A 9).—Bright scarlet; large flower. Each, 7 cts. ....	.65	5.00
Prosperpine (A 8).—Rich carmine-rose; large and very effective; can be forced by Christmas. Each, 10 cts.	1.00	7.50
Rosa Mundi (B 8).—Bright pink, feathered white. Each, 7 cts. ....	.60	4.50
Vermilion Brilliant (B 9).—Splendid, dazzling vermilion; extra fine for pots or massing in beds; very effective. Each, 10 cts. ....	.75	6.00
Yellow Prince (B 9).—Large golden yellow; very showy. Each 7 cts. ....	.55	4.00

Collection, 1 each of the above Selected Named Tulips, \$1.00, postpaid.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Couronne d'Or (B 10).—Large, double, rich yellow, with small mixture of red; 4 inches in diameter. This is certainly one of the most attractive tulips in cultivation. Each 10 cts. ....	.80	\$6.00
Duke of York (B 10).—White, blood-red center, 4 inches in diameter. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.50
Gloria Solis (A 9).—Rich, bronze-crimson with yellow edge; large. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.50
Imperator Rubrorum (A 9).—Dark scarlet; large and double. Each, 10 cts. ....	.80	6.00
La Candeur (B 8).—Pure white; good for bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.65	5.00
Murillo (B 8).—Magnificent blush white, shaded rose, the surest and best bloomer. Each 8 cts. ....	.65	4.00
Rex Rubrorum (B 9).—Bright crimson-scarlet; splendid for bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.65	4.50
Rose Blanche (B 8).—New, white; very large; splendid for pots or bedding. Each, 8 cts. ....	.60	4.25
Rubra Maxima (B 8).—Dazzling carmine scarlet, lower half of outer petals flamed with green. Each, 8 cts. ....	.60	4.50
Salvator Rose (B 8).—Deep, rosy-pink shaded with blush white; fine for bedding or forcing. Each, 10 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Tournesol (B 9).—Red, yellow edge; sweet scented; easily forced; showy tulip for bedding. Each 8 cts. ....	.75	5.50
Yellow Rose (C 12).—Large golden yellow flower; late; cannot be forced. Each, 8 cts. ....	.70	5.25

Collection, 1 each of the above Double Named Tulips, 75 cts., postpaid.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS

For bedding, Tulips make one of the most attractive and showy flowers for the garden. The variety of colors and earliness to bloom make them particularly desirable.

In preparing a bed for Tulips, care should be taken to have it so shaped that it will shed water, and the soil should be worked deep and made rich. Plant the bulbs from 3 to 4 inches deep, according to the stiffness of the soil, and from 4 to 6 inches each way. Treat the bed same as outdoor culture for Hyacinths, giving protection with a covering of leaves or coarse manure. Every year or two take bulbs up and replant, as they work themselves too deep to bloom well.



Couronne d'Or Tulip

CHOICE MIXED TULIPS

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED

DOUBLE.—Composed entirely of named sorts, proper proportion of bright colors, all blooming together; an unexcelled mixture. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.50 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 40 cts.; 100, \$3.25.

WOOD'S SPECIAL MIXED SINGLE

—An extra fine mixture, composed entirely of named sorts of brightest colors, blooming together. 50 cts. per dozen; \$3.25 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

PARROT TULIPS

The flowers of the Parrot Tulip are very peculiarly formed; the petals are all curiously slashed, while the colors are very brilliant and attractive. Chiefly used for outdoor planting, and also desirable for baskets etc. They will stand a little forcing late in the season. Excellent for cutting.

FINE MIXED COLORS.—Dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$3.25, postpaid. Not prepaid, dozen, 40 cts.; 100, \$3.00.

Prepared Plant Fibre —The most satisfactory way of growing all spring bulbs for house and table decoration. It is better than soil for bulbs and plants for indoor growing, and can be used in bowls, jardinières, fern dishes, etc., without drainage. By mail, postpaid, 35 cts. pkg.; 50 cts. half peck; 90 cts. peck; \$1.60 half bushel; \$2.75 bushel. Not prepaid, 30 cts. pkg.; 40 cts. half peck; 70 cts. peck; \$1.25 half bushel; \$2.25 bushel.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUILS

Among early spring flowers these are in the front rank of popularity. Appearing just after winter, they animate our gardens with masses of gold and silver, while their fragrant blossoms in the home are invaluable for decorative purposes.

CULTURE IN POTS.—Treatment same as for tulips in pots. The Polyanthus varieties are the earliest blooming and can be forced as easily as Roman Hyacinths.

CULTURE OUT OF DOORS.—All varieties of Narcissus should be grown in clumps and patches in every suitable spot and there is not a spot where grass will grow in which Narcissus will not succeed. In planting, be guided by the size of the bulb, allowing 4 to 5 inches between small sorts and 6 to 8 inches between large varieties. The bulbs will soon completely fill the space, forming a compact mass, and it is then their flowers are produced the most freely. Plant the bulbs about 3 inches deep, according to the size of the bulb. The Polyanthus varieties require slight protection.

POLYANTHUS, or BUNCH-FLOWERED NARCISSUS

These are generally used for forcing and bear large clusters of delicately scented flowers—white, orange, yellow, etc. They are of earliest culture, succeeding well inside or out. Protect with covering of manure or straw if planted outside.

GIANT WHITE NARCISSUS

The Most Satisfactory Flower That Can Be Grown in the House for Winter Blooming

They will bloom in water and rocks from six to eight weeks from time of planting, and are superior to Chinese Lilies or any other Narcissus for growing in water. The flowers are larger, more attractive in color and very fragrant. A very unique, simple and novel way to grow this variety of Narcissus is to place six or eight bulbs in a shallow glass or china bowl with water; support the bulbs with pebbles or gravel as you would the Chinese Lily, and place the bowl in the dark until the roots have started, when you should bring them to the light. The water requires changing occasionally to keep it pure. Planted any time in September or October, can be easily brought into flower by Christmas. Each, 10 cts.; dozen, \$1.00; 100, \$7.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

RISEING SUN NARCISSUS

This is a yellow Narcissus exactly like the Giant White; except the flowers are a rich yellow instead of white and a little later in blooming than the Giant Whites. Excellent for growing in water and rocks, and when grown this way will bloom in from eight to ten weeks from the time they are planted. Plant six or eight bulbs in a china or glass bowl and give the same treatment as Giant Whites. Our stock of these is limited, so we advise our customers to order early. Large bulbs, each, 12 cts.; dozen \$1.10 postpaid. Not prepaid, \$1.00 per dozen; \$7.50 per 100.

DOUBLE SACRED LILY (Roman Narcissus)

To be grown in water and rocks the same as the Chinese Sacred Lily. The flowers are white with double yellow center and are free bloomers, early and very fragrant. Each 10 cts.; dozen \$1.00 postpaid. Not prepaid, 90 cts. per dozen; \$6.50 per 100.

PAPER WHITE GRANDIFLORA.—These are excellent for growing in water; larger flowers and clusters than Paper White. Planted any time in September can easily be brought into flower by Christmas. 75 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100, postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

GLORIOSA SUPERBA.—Pure white, with rich orange cup. 80 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid 70 cts. per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

MIXED POLYANTHUS.—A number of very fine varieties mixed together, producing very pleasing effects in pots or out of doors. 70 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

DOUBLE FLOWERING NARCISSUS

Alta Plena Odorata.—A double, pure white variety; with exquisitely scented flowers; excellent for outside planting; cannot be forced. 60 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 50 cts. per dozen; \$4.00 per 100.

Incomparabilis (Eggs and Bacon).—Full double flowers of rich yellow and orange; excellent for house and outside planting. 70 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 60 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

JONQUILS, or SINGLE

Empress.—A magnificent large variety, pure white, with yellow trumpet, bold and erect, and the best of the two colored trumpets. Each, 10 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

Golden Emperor.—One of the finest Daffodils in cultivation. Flower of richest yellow; trumpet of immense size, the petals of the perianth measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Each, 10 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

Golden Spur.—Splendid large, bold flowers of rich yellow color; excellent for pots or garden; early and free flowering. Each, 10 cts.; 90 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 80 cts. per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

Leedsii.—A very pretty pure white variety, with star-like flowers; it is free-blooming, fine for forcing or outside, and delicately scented. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Von Sion.—Rich golden yellow, with double trumpet; one of the best forcing sorts and used in immense quantities by florists; an excellent garden sort. 75 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid 65 cts. per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

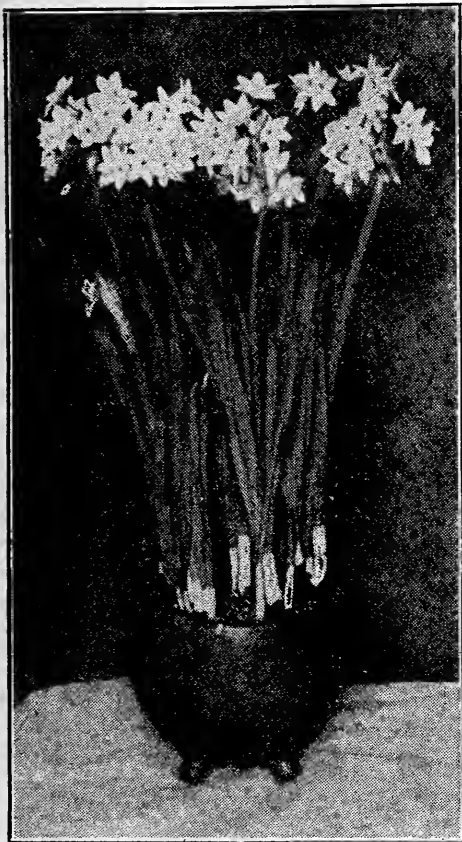
Double Mixed.—All shades and colors. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.

TRUMPET VARIETIES

Poeticus (Pheasant's Eye, or Poet's Narcissus).—Pure white flower, with orange cup, edged with deep crimson. Beautiful for outside planting; splendid cut flower. Owing to its great beauty, this variety has never failed to please. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

Trumpet Major.—The standard single yellow Daffodil; deep golden yellow; splendid forcing sort and largely used for outside planting. 75 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 65 cts. per dozen; \$4.50 per 100.

Single Mixed.—In all shades, varieties and colors. Made up of named sorts. Excellent for growing in masses for garden decoration and fine for cut flowers. 50 cts. per dozen, postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts. per dozen; \$2.75 per 100.



Giant White Narcissus Growing in Fibre

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

**POISONS
CANNOT BE
SENT BY MAIL**

Lime-Sulphur (For San Jose Scale).—The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale, oyster shell scale and kindred insects that are killing valuable fruit and shade trees. You can make it yourself if you have the proper appliances, but it is a thoroughly disagreeable task. The home-made mixture requires the boiling of a great quantity of water and it must be applied hot—ours is simply diluted and applied cold. Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing; is far easier to handle, and is always ready. Do not apply lime sulphur on peach, plum and other stone fruits when in leaf.

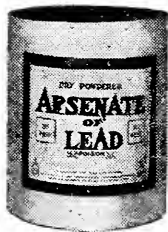
LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.—For fall and spring spraying use 1 gallon concentrated lime-sulphur solution to 8 gallons water. For summer spraying 1½ gallons to 50 gallons water, to which add 2 lbs. of either dry powdered arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium, or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green. **Qt. 40 cts.; 2 qts. 65 cts.; gallon, \$1.00; 5 gals. \$3.00; 10 gals. \$5.00; barrel \$18.50.**

DRY LIME-SULPHUR.—Exactly like lime-sulphur except that the water has been taken out. No freight to pay on water, no leakage, never freezes. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2½ to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. To the summer spray add 2 lbs. of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium or ½ lb. to 1 lb. Paris green to make a combined insecticide and fungicide. **By mail, postpaid, lb. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.60. Not prepaid, lb. 35 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 25 lbs., \$5.00.**

Soluble Oil—Severe cases of scale, leaf-roller and peach lecanium that resist the action of lime-sulphur can easily be controlled by soluble oil. It is particularly good for hedges and trees on the lawn, as it does not stain. Add one gallon soluble oil to 15 gallons of water, stir thoroughly and apply with spray pump while the trees are dormant. **Qt. 50 cts.; 2 qts. 85 cents; gallon, \$1.50.**

Bordeaux Mixture—This mixture not only prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits, but improves the quality and largely increases the yield. It should be used on all vine-crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, etc. Potatoes especially respond generously to thorough spraying. To make a combined fungicide and insecticide, add a pound of Paris green, or two pounds of either arsenate of lead or arsenate of calcium to 150 gallons of the diluted mixture. It may be applied dry or in water: 1 lb. to 8 gallons. **Not prepaid, lb., 50 cts., 5 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$8.75.**

Arsenate of Lead—For Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf better than Paris Green and remains longer in suspension; requires fewer applications; does not burn the leaf, thus allowing stronger solutions. White in color and shows just where it has been applied. These advantages make it preferable to Paris Green for destroying leaf-eating insects. Use 1 to 2 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for general spraying. Because the paste form is harder to handle, requires double the strength, does not keep well and is 50 per cent water, we handle only the **Dry Powdered form**, which has proved in every way far superior and more economical. **Not prepaid, ½ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 55 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25; 10-lb. pkg. \$4.25; 25-lb. pkg. \$9.50.**



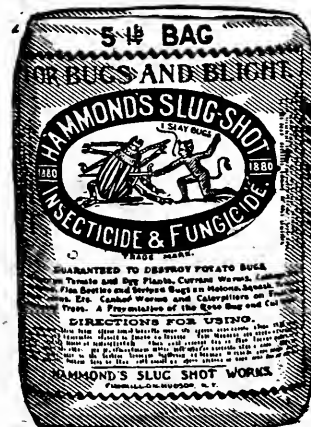
Arsenate of Calcium OR **ARSENATE OF LIME.**—For Leaf-eating Insects. An effective insecticide for potatoes, cotton, tobacco, garden vegetables, seed fruits, such as apple, pear, etc. Contains not less than 43 per cent of arsenic oxide, giving the greatest killing strength. It has proved particularly effective against the cotton boll weevil. It is a light, fluffy powder that can be applied with a powder gun or in water with a spray pump. Does not burn the foliage, sticks well to the leaf and being white shows where the poison has been applied. Do not use it for stone fruits like peach, plum, etc. **Not prepaid, lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.25; 25 lbs. \$9.50.**

Paris Green—For Leaf-eating Insects. It is a strong poison and should be used with care. Mix one pound of Paris Green to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **Not prepaid, ¼ lb. 25 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1 lb. 60 cts.; 2-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.50.**

Bug Death—Kills potato, squash and cucumber bugs, tomato, currant and gooseberry worms, and all pests that eat the leaves of vines and plants. May be applied dry, in water or in Bordeaux Mixture. Trials have proved that where used, the yield and quality are greatly improved. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 65 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 90 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$2.00. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 50 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 12½-lb. pkg. \$1.60. Use 12½ to 25 pounds per application to the acre. Write for circulars,**



Kerosene Emulsion—For Sucking Insects. A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. Ours is a perfect emulsion and will not separate. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-lice, aphides and insects. **Qt. 45 cts.; 2 qts. 70 cts.; gallon, \$1.15; 5 gals. \$4.75.**

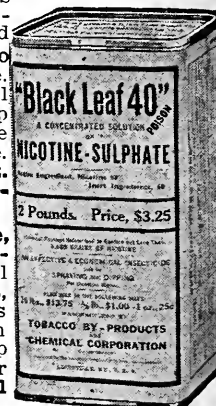


Slug Shot—Destroys insects and worms on garden and house plants, potatoes, cabbage, shrubs, trees, vegetables and fruits, and kills lice on poultry. Positively not poisonous, and will not injure the foliage. May be applied dry or in water. By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. 70 cts. Not prepaid, 55 cts. per 5-lb. pkg.; 50 lbs. \$5.00; 100 lbs. \$9.00. Small dusters for applying, 12 cts.; by mail, 18 cts. Large dusters, 60 cts.; by mail, 80 cts.

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called **Whale Oil Soap**)—Effectually destroys the mealy-bug and nearly all lice on indoor plants and scale on palms. Recommended for San Jose Scale and insects that infest the bark of trees. It has been used with good results against the pea louse. **By mail postpaid, lb. 30 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10. Not prepaid, lb. 20 cts.; 5 lbs. 90 cts.**

Black Leaf 40 For Sucking Insects.—Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate, guaranteed to contain not less than 40 per cent of nicotine. A solution in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, to which add 4 lbs. soap to each 100 gallons of solution, will kill the garden pea louse and not injure the vine. Mix with 800 times its bulk of water. 1 oz. bottle 25 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.00; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 10-lb. pkg. \$13.75. Cannot be mailed.

Thy-Cresol—A cold water dip, insecticide, disinfectant, deodorizer, anti-septic and detergent. Rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A perfect sheep dip and splendid disinfectant. Invaluable for dog kennels, poultry houses, etc. **Small bottles, 30 cts. postpaid; not prepaid, 25 cts. Large bottles, 50 cts., postpaid; not prepaid, 40 cts. Quart 85 cts.; 2 qts. \$1.50; gallon, \$2.50.**



Sulpho-Tobacco Soap—A wonderful insecticide and fertilizer for both flowers and vegetables. Never fails to quickly exterminate all insects. Excellent for preventing mildew and lice on roses; helps to grow healthy plants and beautiful flowers. Absolutely safe to handle. Sure death to all plant insects in and out of doors. Full directions with each cake. **3-oz. cake, 10 cts.; 8-oz. cake, 25 cts., postpaid. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gals. of solution; an 8-oz. cake makes 4 gals.**

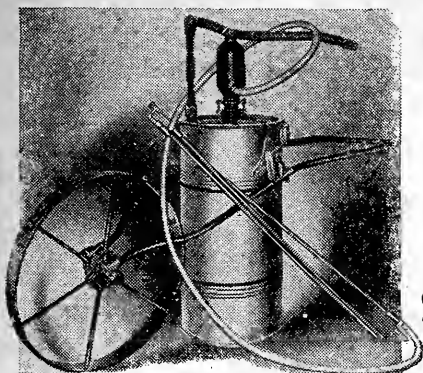
Copper Sulphate—Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol.—Used for early spraying and in making Bordeaux Mixture and copper solution. Will keep indefinitely. Special prices quoted on large quantities. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 90 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.65. Not prepaid, 5-lb. lots, 14 cts. per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 13 cts. per lb.; 50-lb. lots, 12 cts. per lb.**

Sulphur—For mildew and plant mites. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.30. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. 90 cts.; 50 lbs. \$3.50.**

Scollay Plant Sprinkler—Fine for watering house plants and for applying insecticides and liquid fertilizer. **By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.**

PLANT, POT AND TREE LABELS

	Per 100.	1,000		Per 100.	1,000
4 inch .....	.30	\$1.60	10 inch	\$1.25	\$10.00
6 inch .....	.40	2.75	12 inch	1.50	12.50
8 inch	1.00	8.00	3½ inch Tree Labels		
			(wired) .....	.40	2.25



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump.

from very fine mist to a solid stream. The pump is brass, practically indestructible and will generate 200 lbs. pressure. By detaching hose from tank and attaching the strainer you have a first-class bucket pump. Fine for applying white-wash, water paint, insecticides and disinfectants.

Knapsack Outfit—Pump, tank, 2½ ft. of hose and strainer. Price, \$9.00.

Bucket Outfit—Same as the above, but without tank. By mail, postpaid, \$6.20. Not prepaid, \$6.00.



Combination Sprayer

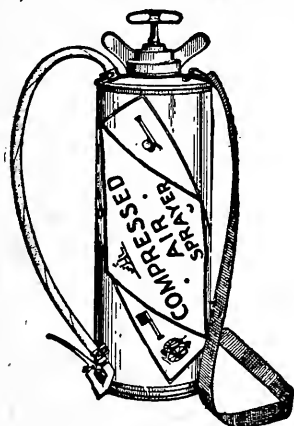
Compressed Air Sprayer—A self-operating, strong, durable, high-pressure sprayer; easy to carry and easy to work. It will handle water-paint, white-wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead and other spraying materials. May be charged by a few strokes of the plunger, and two pumpings will usually discharge the entire contents of the tank. Capacity, 3¼ gals.; automatic shut-off nozzle; valves all metal. Do not use galvanized tank for Bordeaux Mixture and lime-sulphur.

Galvanized Steel Tank	\$7.90	By mail	Not
Brass Tank	10.90	Postpaid.	Prepaid.
Extra Nozzles,	\$2.00 each.		

Bucket Spray Pump—Excepting the foot rest and handle, all parts are made of brass, preventing damage from spraying solutions. The air chamber space is large, insuring an even pressure; the valves are of ample size. Excellent for white-washing and disinfecting stables and poultry houses; for washing windows and vehicles, putting out fires and various other services. By mail postpaid, \$4.80. Not prepaid, \$4.50.



Bucket Spray Pump

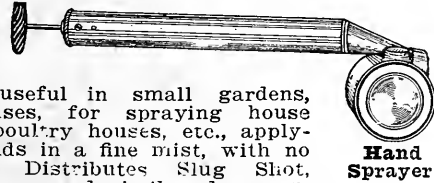


Compressed Air Sprayer

4-foot extension pipe, for reaching into trees and inaccessible places, 50 cts. postpaid. Not prepaid, 40 cts.

Hand Sprayer

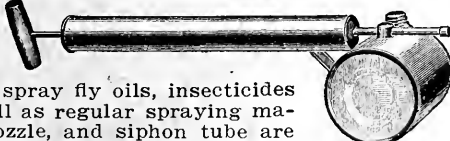
—Very useful in small gardens, greenhouses, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., applying liquids in a fine mist, with no waste. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green and similar dry powders perfectly. By mail postpaid, 75 cts. Not prepaid, 60 cts.



Hand Sprayer.

Continuous Sprayer

—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Spray tube, nozzle, and siphon tube are removable for draining. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.10.



Continuous.

Wheelbarrow Spray

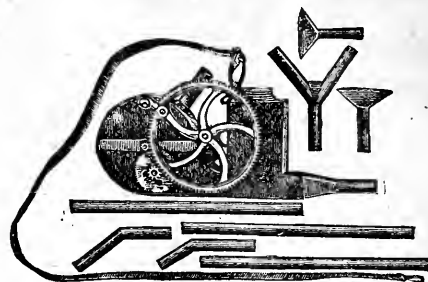
Pump—An ideal outfit for large gardens, small orchards, poultry plants, white-washing, applying cold water paint, etc. The pump has 1½ inch brass plunger, brass ball valves, mechanical agitator, lever shut-off screen nozzle, 8 ft. of hose and 2 ft. 8-inch extension pipe. The galvanized steel tank holds 12 gals. Complete, \$26.50.

Combination Sprayer

A combination knapsack and bucket pump that will throw any kind of spray

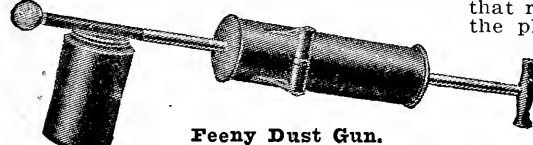
Dry Powder Duster

—Distributes any dry powder like Dry Arsenate of Lead, Slug Shot and Paris Green to perfection. Keeps the poison at a safe distance from the operator, and will dust potato plants as fast as the operator can walk, 2 rows at a time. The best appliance for tobacco growers. By turning a handle a fan is rapidly revolved, distributing the insecticides uniformly on 2 rows at once, and to all parts of the plant and on both sides of the leaf. By mail, postpaid, \$11.25. Not prepaid, \$11.00.



Feeny Dust Gun

—Double acting, and applies all dry powdered insecticides in a smoke-like cloud that reaches all parts of the plant. So light and easily worked that a child can operate it. By mail, postpaid, \$2.65. Not prepaid, \$2.50.



Feeny Dust Gun.

Barrel Spray Pump

—Has bronze ball valves and brass seats; the plunger is brass with hemp packing, the cylinder and discharge pipes are brass—these metals are not affected by spray chemicals. The air chamber is 32 inches long, insuring a uniform, constant spray. Has good leverage, is powerful and easily operated. It is built so that the entire pump set inside the barrel, the working parts are submerged in the spraying liquid and does not lose priming. It is only necessary to make an 8 x 8 opening in the head of the barrel, bolt in the pump and it is ready for work.

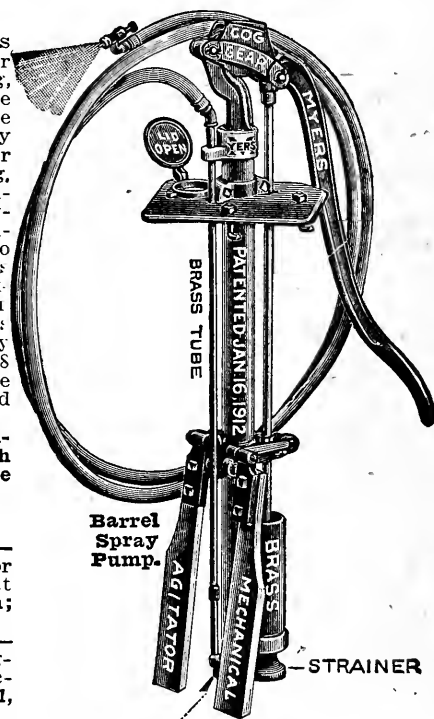
Pump with mechanical agitator, 15 feet of ½-inch hose, 8-foot extension pipe and nozzle, \$21.50.

Nozzles, Hose, &c.

BORDEAUX NOZZLE.—Throws a solid stream or a fine mist, or may be shut off entirely. \$1.25 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.35.

VERMOREL NOZZLE.—Made with spring degorger for removing obstructions. \$1.15 each; by mail, postpaid, \$1.25.

RUBBER HOSE—¾-inch (for bucket pump and compressed air sprayer), 16 cts. per foot; ½-inch (for barrel, combination and wheelbarrow sprayers), 18 cts. per foot. **CLAMPS** for attaching hose, ¾ and ½-inch sizes, 10 cts. each. **COUPLINGS**, male and female, 45 cts. each; by mail, 50 cts.

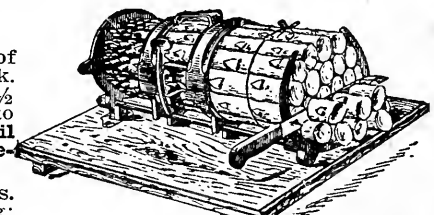


Barrel Spray Pump.

PAT JET AGITATOR

Asparagus Buncher

—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5½ inches in diameter, 8 to 12 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$3.00. Not prepaid, \$2.75.



Asparagus Knife

15 ins. long; the blade 1½ inches wide.

By mail, postpaid, 50 cts.; \$4.65 per dozen. Not prepaid, 45 cts. each; dozen \$4.50.

Jute String—For tying up vegetable bunches, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. Use it instead of raffia, which is scarce and high. By mail, postpaid, 40 cts. per lb. Not prepaid, 35 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.50.

Moss—For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.25. Not prepaid, 5 lbs. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$1.00; bale \$4.25.

Lang's Hand Weeder

—A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; lasts for years. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

Mole Trap —Self Setting

The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. By mail postpaid, \$1.25. Not prepaid, \$1.10.

**Spading Forks** 3 Tine. Con-

venient, strong and well made; tines polished; hardwood handle; length, 11 inches. By mail postpaid, 50 cts. Not prepaid, 45 cts.



FOUR TINE—A good and serviceable fork, but not the equal of the 3-tine. By mail postpaid, 35 cts. Not prepaid, 30 cts.

Four Tine**GARDEN TROWELS****English**

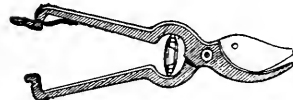
English—Extra strong and well made; blued steel blade 6 inches long, 3 1/2 inches wide. There is

no better trowel made. By mail postpaid, 40 cts. Not prepaid 35 cts.

American—Blade and shank made of cold rolled steel; blade 6 inches long by 2 1/4 inches wide. A good serviceable trowel, but not as sturdy as our English trowel. By mail postpaid, 30 cts. Not prepaid, 25 cts.

**American****PRUNING SHEARS**

For the care of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, hedges, etc., pruning shears are as indispensable as a hoe or rake.



Universal—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong volute spring. By mail postpaid \$1.20. Not prepaid, \$1.10.

Richmond—A well made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; The blades are high-grade tool steel of extra quality, highly polished and tempered; longitudinal double brass spring; 9 inches long. By mail postpaid, \$1.60. Not prepaid, \$1.50.



Hedge Shears—Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. Blades polished; handles of hardwood. Not prepaid, \$2.75.

FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS

Special Prices to Florists Using Large Quantities. Pots and Saucers Cannot Be Mailed.

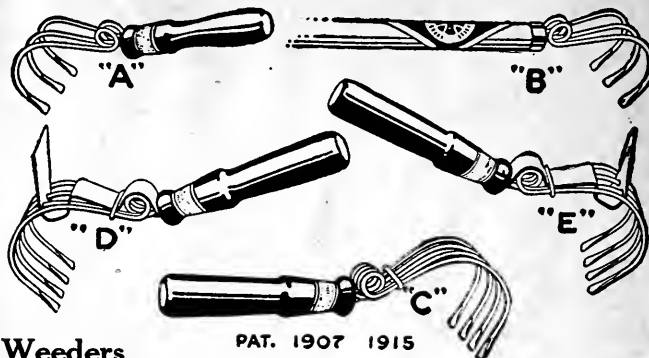
Charge will be made for packing at 35 cts. for orders amounting to \$2.50 or less. On larger orders add 10 per cent to amount of order. This barely covers the cost. We pack carefully, but will not be responsible for breakage.



Diameter	Dozen	Per 100.	1,000
2-inch	.30	\$1.75	\$15.00
2 1/4-inch	.35	1.90	16.00
2 1/2-inch	.40	2.25	19.00
3-inch	.45	3.00	28.00
4-inch	.60	4.00	35.00
5-inch	.90	6.50	60.00
6-inch	1.50	9.75	90.00
	Each.	Dozen.	100.
7-inch	.30	2.25	17.00
8-inch	.35	3.25	25.00
10-inch	.65	6.50	50.00
12-inch	1.25	12.25	98.00

BULB DISHES—For growing bulbs in water among pebbles. 6-inch, 65 cts. each; \$6.00 per dozen. 8-inch, 75 cts. each; \$7.00 per dozen.

BULB HOLDERS—6-inch, 25 cts. each; 8-inch, 35 cts. each.

**Weeders**

PAT. 1907 1915

	Full Length.	Handle.	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
Style A—	9 inches	5 inches	30c	25c
Style B—	20 inches	16 inches	40c	30c
Style C—	10 inches	5 inches	45c	40c
Style D—	11 inches	6 inches	60c	55c
Style E—	11 inches	6 inches	60c	55c

PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

Send for Complete Catalog

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just had to have one. We have used them for more than thirty years and cannot see how we could do without them.

DRILLS

No. 3 Drill sows at any desired depth in continuous rows or plants in hills 4, 6, 8, 12, or 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks the next row all at a single operation. Price, \$19.30.

No. 4 Drill opens the row, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds and marks the next row at one operation. The drill can be detached from the frame and the working tools attached—2 hoes, 3 cultivator teeth and a plow. Price \$20.65.

No. 31 Drill plants in drills any depth you like, and, like No. 4, the drill can be detached when you want to cultivate. The cultivating attachments are a cultivating steel to open rows, a 5-prong cultivator for deep or shallow work; 2 sweeps of different widths and a large plow. Price \$13.50.

PLOWS AND CULTIVATORS

No. 16. Single Wheel Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-inch hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. Price \$11.00.

No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. Price \$9.25.

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, a 5-prong cultivating attachment and a plow, 15-inch wheel. Price \$6.50.

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. Wheel 24 inches high. Price \$5.85.

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. Price, \$13.50.

Fire Fly Garden Plow. An exceedingly useful tool in the small garden and chicken yard. Price, \$4.00.

Wood's Celebrated Poultry Foods

FREE FROM DUST

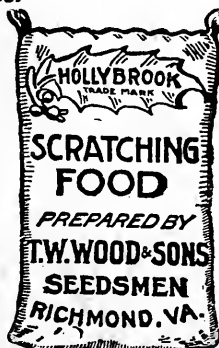
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

FREE FROM GRIT

Wood's Poultry Grain Food—Our original mixture put up to supply the demand for a complete grain food of moderate price and reliable quality. It has proven a useful food from its great demand by poultry raisers in many States. Especially recommended for poultry and laying hens for all seasons. Contains yellow and white corn. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. bag, 70 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.35; 100-lb. bag, \$2.55.**

Wood's Scratch Food—This is a food composed of a thorough mixture of various grains and seeds, which by our own experience has proven most useful for general feeding, its high protein content making it especially desirable for laying hens. We use yellow corn in this mixture, as it is stronger and more useful for ordinary use. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 70 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; 100-lb. bag, \$2.65.**

Hollybrook Scratching Food—This is especially for fancy or prize birds, but can be used anywhere grain food is needed. It contains white corn, being more desirable from a plumage standpoint than the mixed or yellow corn. It contains the very best grains and seeds used in any of our Scratching Foods, including sunflower, which is a boon to any flock. This variety is used almost exclusively by the most successful poultry raisers in the South, and we believe it is the best balanced and cleanest food on the market today. Contains white corn. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 45 ct.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.55; 100-lb. bag, \$2.90.**



Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture—An ideal mixture, containing Canada Field Peas, hemp, sunflower and other grains necessary to successful feeding of all varieties of pigeons. Realizing the necessity of a correct balanced food for pigeons, we have taken unusual care in preparing this mixture, which is being used universally by the most successful pigeon breeders. We can supply the following mixtures:

	10 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture, containing cracked corn .....	.50	\$1.85	\$3.55
Hollybrook Meat and Bone Scraps .....	.60	\$2.25	\$4.35
Postpaid, 10 lbs. either mixture, 80 cts.			



Meat Scraps—Meat in some form should be a part of the daily ration for every fowl, whether young or old, as it is very necessary for feeding mature stock for production purposes during the winter months. For this purpose Meat Scraps are most generally used and we recommend that in the daily ration all fowls be given at least ten to fifteen per cent of Meat Scraps. Meat Scraps, because of their good keeping qualities and high content of protein, are especially recommended. We are offering our customers this season two grades of Meat Scraps with proportionate prices. Our Hollybrook Meat and Bone Scraps analyze from forty to forty-five per cent protein, and Darling's Meat Scraps which we offer contain a higher quantity of protein, namely, fifty-five per cent. Both these grades of Meat Scraps can be relied upon to give satisfaction, and we are offering the two to meet the demand for a medium price and a high grade Meat Scrap.

	10-lb. bag	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Hollybrook Meat and Bone Scraps	\$.60	\$2.25	\$4.35
Darling's Meat Scraps .....	.70	2.75	5.35

Darling's Meat Crisps—A clean, wholesome, meat concentrate for poultry. Guaranteed to contain 75 per cent protein and will keep perfectly under any condition where ground grain will remain sweet. Darling's Meat Crisps are uniformly ground in three sizes—fine, medium and coarse. **Price postpaid, 3-lb. pkg. 55 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. \$1.00. Not prepaid, 3-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 6½-lb. pkg. 80 cts.**

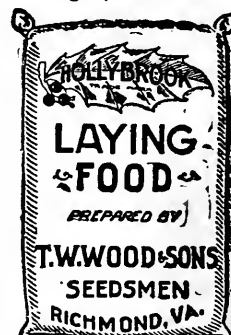
Hollybrook Chick Food—A complete scientifically compounded food for young chicks. Prepared so as to fully nourish and sustain the young chicks from the time of hatching until they are fully developed. **By mail, postpaid, 10-lb. 80 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 50 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.65; 100-lb. bag \$3.15.**

Hollybrook Laying Food (Dry Mash)—An excellent mash food, containing a formula of the mash food used by the Poultry Department of State Experiment Stations, containing meat scraps, alfalfa meal and the elements necessary for egg production. We strongly recommend this mash food to use during the winter months, which will remarkably increase the egg production. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 70 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.50; 100-lb. bag, \$2.35.**

Hollybrook Developing Food—This is a special food intended for properly maturing the young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.55; 100-lb. bag, \$2.90.**

Hollybrook Egg Forcing Food

—This food is prepared with a special idea of forcing hens to start laying freely directly after the moulting season, in order to produce heavy supplies of Fall and Winter eggs. This is a mash food containing a large amount of meat scraps and also Rust's Egg Producer. We cannot offer this food in the State of North Carolina on account of it containing chacoal and a few other ingredients which are not strictly considered a food. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 75 cts. Not prepaid, 10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.70; 100-lb. bag, \$3.25.**



Hollybrook Rabbit Food—Rabbits, like other animals, require a mixed diet in order to maintain health; that is, consisting of some green stuff or roots and some grain. We put up three mixtures approved by rabbit breeders.

	10-lb. bag.	25-lb. bag.	50-lb. bag.	100-lb. bag.
For Young Rabbits	\$.50	\$1.35	\$1.65	\$3.10
For General Use .....	.45	1.30	1.50	2.80
For Does .....	.50	1.35	1.60	3.00

All rabbit foods, prepaid, 10 lbs. 80 cts.

Green Cut or Mealed Alfalfa—One of the best green foods for winter use. For winter egg production, it is absolutely necessary that green food should be fed. **Not prepaid:**

	10 lbs	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Coarse	\$.04	\$1.20	\$2.30
Fine .....	.40	1.25	2.35

Charcoal—Charcoal is most essential for healthy fowls. It aids digestion, purifies the blood and promotes the health of chickens to a wonderful extent. Prepared in three grades—Grade A (fine granulated), for use in mash mixture; Grade B (medium granulated), for small, newly hatched to half-grown chickens; Grade C (coarse granulated), for fowls. Put up in two-pound cartons and 50-pound paper-lined bags.

By mail, postpaid, 2-lb. carton, 35 cts. Not prepaid, 2-lb. carton, 25 cts.; 50-lb. paper-lined sacks, \$1.65.

Crushed Oyster Shells—It is needless for us to enlarge upon the poultryman the value of Crushed Oyster Shells for poultry. Every poultryman realizes their importance as an eggshell maker and general promoter of good health. These oyster shells are thoroughly cleaned and free from dirt and dust.

POULTRY AND CHICK SIZES—Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 25 cts.; 50 lbs. 55 cts.; 100 lbs. 95 cts.

Mica Spar Cubical Grits—No poultryman can afford to be without grit, as the health of your poultry depends upon their digestion. Put up in three sizes. **By mail, postpaid, 10 lbs. 65 cts. Not prepaid, 10 lbs. 30 cts.; 50 lbs. 70 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.25. Special price in 500-lb. lots.**

Canada Field Peas—10 lbs., 65 cts.; 50 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$4.25. **Poultry Wheat**—Prices quoted on request.

MILO MAIZE—10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.45; 100-lb. bag, \$2.70.

KAFFER CORN—10-lb. bag, 45 cts.; 50-lb. bag, \$1.45; 100-lb. bag, \$2.70.

SUNFLOWER—Per lb. 10 cts.; 10-lb. lots, 7 cts.; 100-lb. lots, 6½ cts. lb.

HEMP—10-lb. lots 10 cts.; 50-lb. lots and over, 9 cts. lb. **BUCKWHEAT**—10-lb. lots, 60 cts.; 50-lb. lots, \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.30.

Write for Prices on Other Poultry Grains and Foods Not Listed Above

Rust's Poultry Preparations

Rust's preparations have been used extensively by poultry raisers for the past thirty years and are considered by many as one of the best poultry preparations on the market. Put up only by T. W. Wood & Sons, we having purchased the good will, formulae and trade marks of Wm. Rust & Sons Co.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER —You can feed for eggs just as you can feed for milk, beef or fat pork; you can get plenty of eggs at all seasons by feeding Rust's Egg Producer. This preparation supplies just what the hens need for producing eggs, plumage, growth and development, and in the exact proportions required. It is not a stimulant and does not exhaust the fowls; but being composed of the elements which a fowl's nature requires, it keeps the poultry in first-class condition. Feed every morning; at first, at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meat or wheat bran to each 12 or 15 fowls. Mix it thoroughly and add sufficient water to make it of a crumbly consistency for feeding. Do not wet it enough to make it sticky. After the hens commence laying freely give the same quantity in the same manner once a week to keep them in good laying condition.



	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
1-lb. pkg.	\$.40	\$.30
2½-lb. pkg. ....	.70	.60
6-lb. pkg.	1.40	1.20
10-lb. pkg.	2.00	1.75
25-lb. pkg.	4.35	3.75



RUST'S ROUP PILLS —These pills are intended for individual treatment of fowls and pigeons. They act directly on the glands and mucous membranes, allay feverish symptoms, and are believed to be one of the best remedies known for roup, catarrh, colds and distemper in fowls, and many pigeon diseases.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
50 pills in box .....	.36	.30
112 pills in box .....	.66	.60
250 pills in box	1.28	1.20

RUST'S MITE LIQUID

—An excellent preparation for use in hen houses, barns and stables, for preventing and quickly destroying Mites. For poultry it is simply used by spraying or sprinkling on the roosts, dropping boards and in all the cracks and crevices. It is perfectly safe to use as directed, but must not be applied directly on the body of fowls or raw places on sheep or cattle. Full directions on each can. **Price, not prepaid, 1-qt. can, 50 cts.; 2-qt. can, 80 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.40; 5-gal. can, \$6.00.**

RUST'S WATER GLASS —Put up especially for preserving eggs. Eggs put away in this solution will keep fresh from six to ten months. Take advantage of the low price of eggs during the summer months and put them away for use next winter when they are always scarce and high. One gallon of Rust's Water Glass will make enough solution for about fifty dozen eggs. **Price, not prepaid, 1-qt. can, 40 cts.; 1-gal. can, \$1.25 5-gal. can, \$5.00.**



RUST'S ROUP POWDER —For roup, catarrh, colds, etc., in fowls and pigeons. Roup is probably one of the most contagious diseases among poultry, and every poultryman should take precautions to safeguard his fowls against this deadly disease. The symptoms are: First, frothiness and watery discharge from the eyes and nostrils; then there are sneezing, snuffles, and in breathing may wheeze. As soon as noticed the fowls infected should be separated from the rest of the flock and the premises thoroughly disinfected by spraying with Rust's Mite Liquid. One ounce of prevention is equal to a pound of cure. **RUST'S ROUP POWDER**, kept regularly in the drinking water of the fowls during the fall and winter months, will keep your flocks free from these dreaded diseases.



	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
3-oz. box .....	.36	.30
8-oz. box .....	.66	.60
18-oz. box	1.28	1.20

RUST'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER

For Cholera, Gapes, Diarrhoea and other poultry diseases. —The regular use of Rust's Climax Condition Powder in the feed three or four times a week (beginning soon after the chickens are hatched) will nearly always keep the fowls free from disease and quickly develop their plumage and vigor. Experience shows that Rust's Climax Condition Powder is equally good for horses, stock, cattle and hogs. This powder acts on the blood, liver, kidneys and urinary organs, promotes the digestion, increases the appetite and improves the secretion, thereby causing a healthful condition of the animal. Rust's Climax Condition Powder contains no antimony, arsenic, or anything harmful.



	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
13-oz. pkg. ....	.36	.30
2-lb. pkg. ....	.70	.60
5-lb. pkg.	1.36	1.20
8-lb. pkg.	1.97	1.75
20-lb. pkg.	4.21	3.75

RUST'S LICE POWDER —This powder is used for dusting the fowls, and as it contains no naphthalene or other odorous ingredients, it does not affect the flavor of eggs or injure them for hatching, when fowls and nests are dusted with it. When Rust's Lice Powder has been used, fowls are healthiest, have a better appearance, their skin is healthier and their plumage is brighter. Lice, if numerous, make fowls unthrifty and difficult to fatten. They often cause setting hens to leave their nests and prevent hens from laying well. Unless lice are kept down, poultry keeping cannot be made pleasant or as profitable as it should be. Rust's Lice Powder kills vermin on fowls, animals, or plants, and is very economical to use. Directions on each box.

	Postpaid.	Not Prepaid.
5-oz. box .....	.21	.15
15-oz. box .....	.36	.30
48-oz. box .....	.72	.60

RUST'S EGG RECORD —For keeping a record of eggs (good for any twelve months). Mailed free on request.

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Poultry Tonic —A high quality tonic, egg maker and regulator, good for young and old birds all the year. **PRICES, POSTPAID, 1½-lb. pkg. 38 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 72 cts.; 12-lb. pail \$1.70. NOT PREPAID, 1½-lb. pkg. 30 cts.; 3¼-lb. pkg. 60 cts.; 12-lb. pail, \$1.40; 25-lb. pail, \$2.75.**

Conkey's Roup Remedy —**PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; medium size, 66 cts.; large size, \$1.28. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; medium size, 60 cts.; large size \$1.20.

Conkey's White Diarrhoea Remedy —**PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; large size 66 cts. **NOT PREPAID** small size, 30 cts.; large, 60 cts.

Conkey's Gape Remedy —**PRICE POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

Conkey's Cholera Remedy —**PRICE, POSTPAID**, small size, 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, small size, 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy **PRICE, POSTPAID, 36 cts.; NOT PREPAID, 30 cts.**

Conkey's Chicken Pox (Sorehead) Remedy —**PRICE POSTPAID** small size 36 cts.; large size, 66 cts. **NOT PREPAID**, small size 30 cts.; large size, 60 cts.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment —**PRICE, POSTPAID, 15 cts. and 30 cts.**

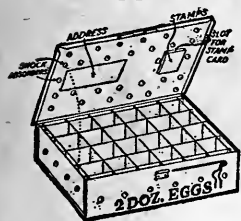
Conkey's Lice Powder —**PRICE, POSTPAID**, 5-oz. pkg. 21 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 36 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 72 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.50. **NOT PREPAID**, 5-oz. pkg. 15 cts.; 15-oz. pkg. 30 cts.; 48-oz. pkg. 60 cts.; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.20.

Conkey's Lice Liquid —1 qt. 50 cts.; ½ gal. 75 cts.; 1 gal. \$1.25; 5 gals. \$5.50—not prepaid.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide —Lice liquid, disinfectant, germ destroyer. Germs cause most diseases of poultry, cattle, horses, sheep and swine. 1 pt. 40 cts.; ½ gal. \$1.00—not prepaid.

Egg Boxes and Crates

Metal Egg Crates



For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.—These boxes are made for continued use, being very strongly constructed but light in weight. All crates are provided with built-in shock absorbers to give a cushion for the eggs. The crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing.

	Capacity.	Each.	Each.	Dozen.
2-doz. size	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$11.00
3-doz. size	1.35	1.25	14.00
4-doz. size	1.60	1.50	17.00
6-doz. size	1.87	1.75	20.00

EXTRA FILLERS for Metal Crates. Per set, consisting of the following: (Fillers, Corrugated Board, 15 Stamp Slip Papers, 100 Wrapping Papers and 3 Address Cards). 50 cts. per set postpaid, any size.

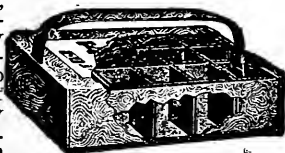
Combination Metal Crate

For Shipping Butter and Eggs by Parcel Post.

	Capacity.	Each.	Each.	Dozen.
No. 1—7 lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs..		\$1.87	\$1.75	\$20.00
No. 2—3½ lbs. butter and 1 doz. eggs..		1.60	1.50	17.00
No. 3—3½ lbs. butter and 2 doz. eggs..		1.75	1.65	18.80
No. 4—3½ lbs. butter and 3 doz. eggs..		1.97	1.85	21.20

Eyrie Egg Boxes

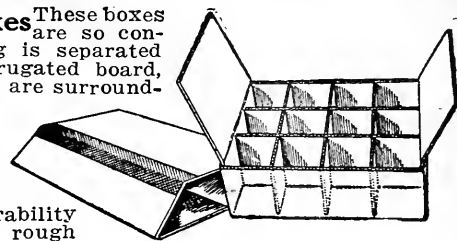
—Specially made for shipping or delivering eggs for setting by express. They are made of corrugated paper, which is the best packing material known. It provides a cushion, which, while elastic, will not crush. The insertion of the handle automatically locks the box. The handle also prevents the putting of anything on top of the box, and provides a means of handling it, thus limiting the liability of rough usage by the express agent. These boxes packed weigh less than three pounds, which makes the express rate to any point in the United States very low.



	Each.	Dozen.	Each.	Dozen.
15-egg size	.40	\$3.75	.35	\$3.50
30-egg size	.53	5.40	.45	5.00

Parcel Post Egg Boxes

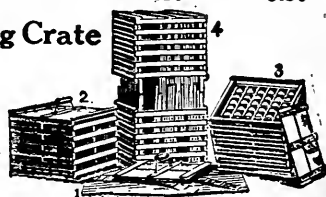
These boxes are so constructed that each egg is separated by a thickness of corrugated board, and the entire contents are surrounded by a double wall of air-cushioned corrugated board. Absolute protection is therefore assured, as the box possesses sufficient strength and durability to stand the usual rough handling in transit.



	Capacity.	Each.	Dozen.	Each.	Dozen.
1-dozen size21	\$1.80	.15	\$1.60
2-dozen size30	2.55	.23	2.25
3-dozen size37	3.65	.30	3.25
4-dozen size43	4.45	.35	4.00
5-dozen size52	5.30	.42	4.80
6-dozen size59	6.00	.48	5.50

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crate

—A safe and convenient folding shipping crate for eggs. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners and card board division and fillers. Fig. 1, folded flat; fig. 2, set up closed; fig. 3, set up open; fig. 4, shows half dozen complete, ready for shipment.



	Capacity.	Each.	Each.	Dozen.
6-dozen egg size80	.65	\$ 7.00
9-dozen egg size85	.70	7.50
12-dozen egg size90	.75	7.75
15-dozen egg size	1.00	.80	8.25
30-dozen egg size	1.45	1.10	11.00

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and flats, 50 cts. per set, postpaid.

We are agents for Standard Reliable Incubators and Oil Burning Stoves. Write for catalogue giving full description.

Poultry Helps and Appliances

Celluloid Leg Bands

—Made in five colors—

White, Black, Red, Yellow and Light Blue. Five sizes—(Order by Number): No. 1, for Asiatics and Turkeys; No. 2, for American; No. 3, for Mediterranean; No. 4, for Bantam and Small Fowls; No. 5, for pigeons. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. **PRICES:** Postpaid, doz. 20 cts.; 25 for 35 cts.; 50 for 65 cts.; 100 for \$1.00.



Champion Leg Bands



—They are neat, light, strong and durable; easily and quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. This band is made in one piece, in two sizes, adjustable to fit any fowl. It is made of aluminum, large size for Asiatic class and turkeys; small size for Plymouth Rocks and smaller breeds. **PRICE, 25 for 30 cts.; 50 for 50 cts.; 100 for 75 cts. POSTPAID.**

Philadelphia Poultry Maker

—This marker is made in two sizes—one for chicks and one for adult fowls. The size made for adult fowls is too large for proper use on newly hatched chicks. **PRICE, each, 35 cts. POSTPAID.**



Perfect Poultry Punch

—This punch is so simple in construction that it will appeal to all as a practical tool. Makes a good clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web, as do many cheaper punches. **PRICE, POSTPAID, each, 56 cts. Not prepaid, 50 cts. each.**



The X-Ray Egg Tester

—The X-Ray Tester is designed for use on ordinary lamp and fits over any style of burner. These testers are thoroughly practical, and where small numbers of egg are to be tested will answer the purpose well. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 45 cts. each. NOT PREPAID, 35 cts.**

Poultry Killing Knife

—Every poultry raiser who kills and dresses for market, either chickens, ducks, geese or turkeys, should own one of these knives. They are made of finely tempered instrument steel, and will last a lifetime. **75 cts. each postpaid.**

Porcelain Nest Eggs

—These eggs are made of first-class flint glass. They do not break easily, and will last a lifetime. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 40 cts. per dozen.**

NOT PREPAID, 5 cts. each; dozen, 30 cts.

Knox Nest Egg 12 cts. each; 80 cts. per dozen. Not prepaid, 7 cts. each; 70 cts. per dozen.

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS—\$1.00 each postpaid.
INCUBATOR HYGROMETERS—\$2.00 each postpaid.

Gape Worm Extractor

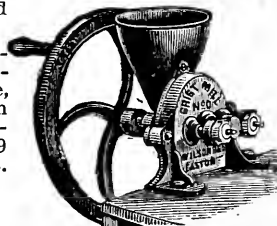
—When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. The gape-worms, if there are any, will be found adhering to the walls of the wind-pipe. **PRICE, POSTPAID, 35 cts. each.**

Philadelphia Caponizing Set—One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore capons sell at much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. **PRICE, each, \$3.00.**

Blackhawk Grinding Mill—A most useful and substantial machine for poultrymen, as well as for farm and family use. Is adapted for grinding all kinds of grain and seeds, such as wheat, corn, rye, kaffir corn, sunflower seed, etc., but cannot be used for bones or shells. **PRICE, \$4.00.**

Family Grist Mill

—Made especially to grind Graham Flour, Rice, Corn Meal, Coffee, Spices, etc., for table use. It can also be adjusted for merely cracking the grain if desired. Weight, 29 lbs. Capacity, 1 lb. in 2 minutes. **PRICE, \$7.50 each.**



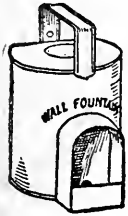
Dry Bone and Shell Mill

—For grinding dry bones, oyster shells, charcoal and coarse grain like corn, etc. **PRICE, \$7.50 each.**

Mann's Green Bone Cutter—Made especially for cutting green bone, one of the best foods for egg production. No. 5-B, \$16.00; No. 7, on stand, \$24.00.

Poultry Drinking Fountains

One of the most important appliances for use in the poultry yard is a truly sanitary drinking vessel. While cleanliness in feeding is very desirable and must receive careful attention, it is the water supply that more often is the medium that conveys contagious diseases from one fowl to another. We recommend the following:



Standard Wall Fountains are made of the best galvanized iron and will last many years with the proper treatment. It can be hung on wall of a building or against an upright post or board at any height. A hood projects over the water trough and prevents the water from becoming soiled. Price postpaid, 2-qt. size, 90 cts.; 1-gallon size, \$1.20; 2-gallon size, \$1.55. Price, not prepaid, 2-qt. size, 75 cts.; 1-gallon size, \$1.00; 2-gallon size, \$1.35.

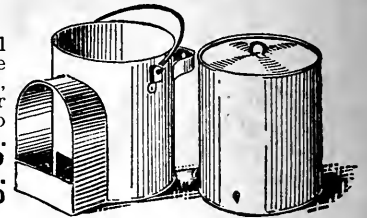
Star Jar Fountain and Feeder

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason jar. Manufactured of one piece of non-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible. Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. Price, postpaid, 35 cts. each. Not prepaid, 25 cts. each.



The Duplex Fountains

The latest and most practical sanitary poultry fountain on the market. This is a double font, easy to fill, and keeps the water clean and pure. Made in two sizes. Price, postpaid, 1 gal. size, \$1.50 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.80 each. Price, not prepaid, 1-gal. size, \$1.35 each; 2-gal. size, \$1.60 each.



Nesco Sanitary Drinking Fountains

are made in three sizes; the top is made cone-shape; which is a great advantage. It prevents the chickens from roosting on top of them, which is so often the case with a flat-top fountain, and keeps the water fresh and clean. Price, postpaid, small size, 45 cts.; medium size 50 cts.; large size 60 cts. Price, not prepaid, small size 35 cts.; medium size 40 cts.; large size 50 cts.



Peerless Wall Fountains are something new and extra serviceable in the way of poultry fountains. They are made with a detachable bottom which makes them easy to clean and keep clean. Price, postpaid, 1-qt. size, 60 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.20; 10-qt. size, \$1.75. Price, not prepaid, 1-qt. size, 50 cts.; 5-qt. size, \$1.00; 10-qt. size, \$1.50.

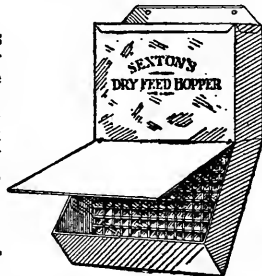


Poultry Feeders

Grit and Shell Box —This box is manufactured from the best galvanized iron and contains three compartments for food, shells or grit. It can be hung up against the wall at any height desired, and is thoroughly first-class article, practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime. By the use of these self-feeding boxes practically every particle of grit, oyster shells, bone, meal, forcing food, grain, scraps and other materials supplied will be properly used, preventing all waste, and thus increasing the profits. Price postpaid, \$1.70 each. Price not prepaid, \$1.50 each.



Sexton's Dry Food Hopper —This hopper is arranged to hang on the wall the desired distance from the floor. It is impossible to waste any feed, as the pan at the bottom takes any feed that may be picked out. The body being covered keeps the feed dust-proof, clean and dry. Made of galvanized iron, and the grating is of round galvanized wire, preventing the poultry from cutting their bills. Price, 12-qt. size \$2.25 each, not prepaid.



Standard Dry Food Hopper —These Standard Dry Food Hoppers are made somewhat similar to the Shell and Grit Box, but larger. It is a practical labor and food saving device for feeding dry grain food, either whole or ground. They have two compartments, the larger for grain mixture, holding about six quarts, and the smaller one for beef scraps, holding about three quarts. Those who are interested in dry feeding and desire to economize on the cost of grain and beef scraps cannot afford to be without the Dry Food Hopper. Price, postpaid, \$1.70 each. Price not prepaid, \$1.50 each.



JUNIOR CHICK FEEDER

—A simple, practical and sanitary feeder for little chicks. Note shape of feeding spaces—the chick can feed with ease, but cannot get inside. By the use of this feeder the feed is kept clean, will not waste, cannot be fouled by the chicks. Can be used for dry mash, grain, sour milk or water. Price postpaid, 50c each. Not prepaid, 40c each.



One-Two-Three Feeder

—For feeding Dry Mash Scraps, Grit, Oyster Shells, Charcoal or any poultry feed. The separator can be arranged so as you can have one, two or three compartments. When used for one kind of feed take out the separator; for two kinds put separator in one end; when used for three kinds, say scraps, shell and grit, put separator in the middle and you have three compartments. Price, postpaid, small size, \$1.15; large size \$2.10. Price, not prepaid, small size, \$1.00; large size, \$1.75.



Reliable Grain and Oat

Sprouter —You want the eggs when the eggs sell at the highest price. Green foods make your hens lay; they eat this green food because it is good for them. Write for catalog giving full description about these Oat Sprouters. Full directions for operation go with each Sprouter.

No. of Trays	For no. of Fowls.	Price.
3.....	50.....	\$12.10
6.....	100.....	18.50



MACNAIR'S CHICKEN POWDER Save your chicks and turkeys by giving small doses of this powder as directed. Keep them strong and healthy. Protects them from hawks, crows and other barnyard robbers. Sold only in large standard packages. Price, \$1.00, postpaid.

POULTRY MUSTARD —Improved digestion means greater nourishment from a given quantity of food; this means more eggs. This is not ordinary table mustard, but is prepared for poultry alone. Feed a teaspoonful for every six fowls; mix with dry meal, then add water. Price, not prepaid 1½-lb. pkg. 40 cts.; 3-lb. pkg. 70 cts.; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.10; 10-lb. pkg. \$2.00; 25-lb. pail \$4.50.

HACKETT'S GAPE CURE —An excellent remedy for this deadly disease. It is not given internally, but simply dusted over the chicks and they inhale the dust, which kills the worms and germ. Price, postpaid, 50 cts. each. Not prepaid, 40 cts. each.

CARBOLA The Disinfectant that Paints. Carbola is infinitely superior to lime, which loses what slight disinfecting qualities it ever had by slacking when exposed to the air. Very much better than kalsomine or whitewash because it paints just as clean and bright a white, but will not chip, scale or peel off. Can be applied with either sprayer or brush. Trial pkg., postpaid, 40 cts.; not prepaid, 30 cts.; 10-lb. pkg. not prepaid, \$1.25; 50-lb. bag \$5.00.

WOOD'S SEEDS

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN RICHMOND, VA.

About Warranting Seeds—While we use great care, both for our own and our customers' interest, to supply and furnish the best seed—that it is possible to obtain, there are so many conditions—weather and other causes—affecting the growth of seeds and the out-turn of crops, that it must be distinctly understood that all our seeds are sold under the conditions in regard to non-warranty of seeds, which have been generally adopted by the seed trade and which are as follows: "We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and amount paid for them will be refunded."

Name _____
(Ladies, please prefix Miss or Mrs.; the latter use husband's initials.
Write name and address **very plainly.**)

Post Office

R. F. D. No. **Box No.** **State**

Express Office (if different
from Post Office)

Freight Depot

County State

State how you want goods shipped by placing an **X** in proper space.

Parcel Post.	Express.	Freight.
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AMOUNT ENCLOSED

**Do not write in
this space**

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Please use Name and Number of Article in Catalog when Making up Your Order—This will Help Us to get Your Order Filled Promptly.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

Special Errata

Price Changes Since Catalog Went to Press

JULY 27, 1921

CRIMSON CLOVER.

TRADE MARK BRAND.

FINE BRIGHT SEED SCARCE AND HIGHER.

Today's price; **\$9.50** per 100 pounds. **Sacks Extra.**

Prices on smaller quantities one cent per pound over prices quoted in Catalog.

Beware of low grade Crimson Clover of weak germination now being offered at low prices.

SELECTED SEED IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

\$2.10 per bushel.

\$5.00 per 10-peck sack. **\$5.50** per 11-peck sack.

This variety can be planted late on account of its earliness.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FERTILIZERS

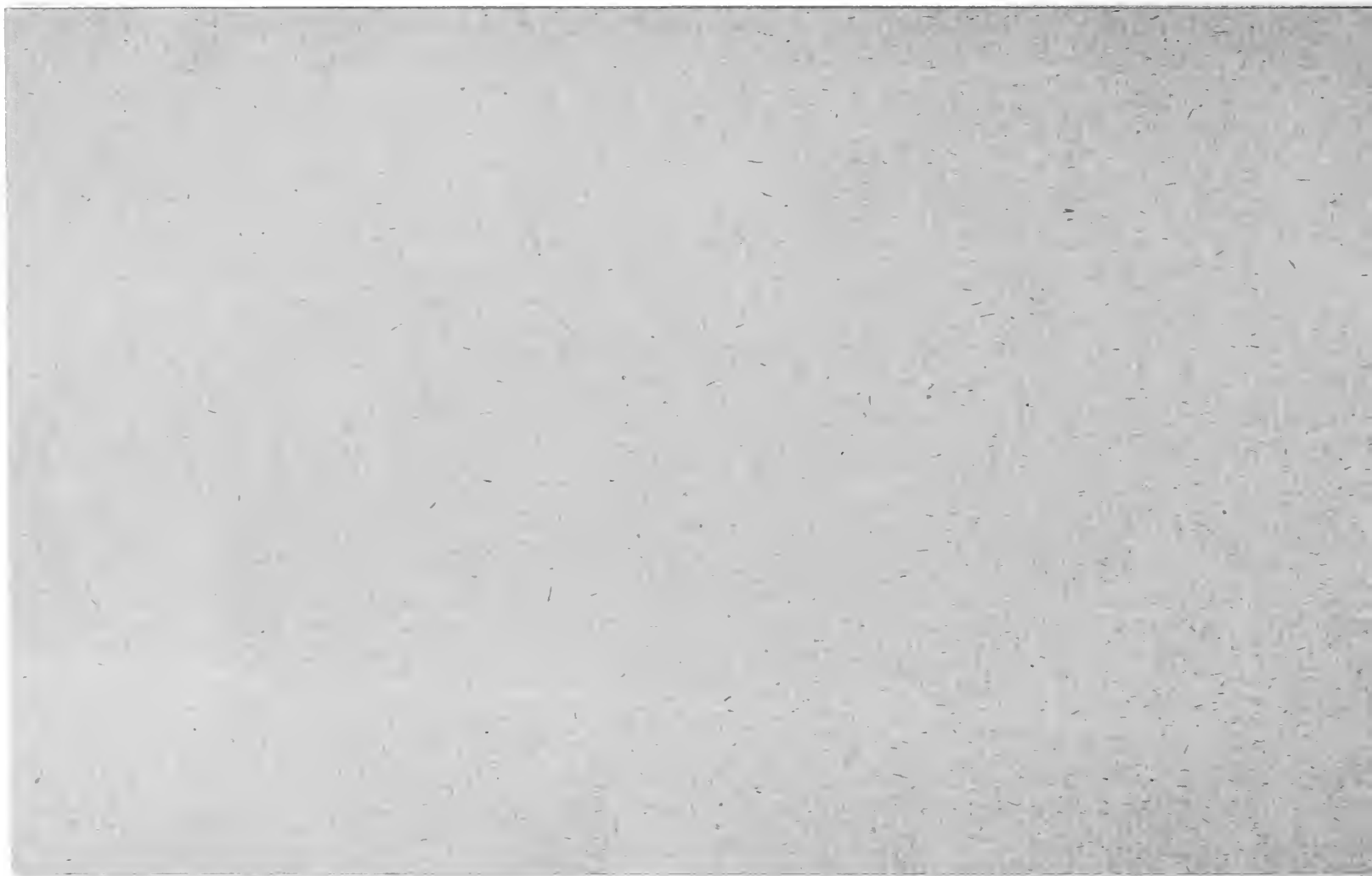
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS FOR AUGUST SHIPMENT

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer. Analysis; Ammonia 2%, Phosphoric Acid 8½%, Potash 2%	Analysis.	Per 200 lb. bag.	Per ton
Wheat Fertilizer	12-10-1	3.10	30.00
Standard Vegetable	3-8-3	3.90	38.00
Market Grower	4-8-1	3.90	38.00
High-Grade Trucker	6-8-1	4.70	46.00
Lister's Standard Superphosphate	3-9-1	4.20	41.00
Standard Potato	3-8-4	4.10	40.00
Standard Bone Meal, Ammonia 3%; Phosphoric Acid 22%		3.90	38.00
Acid Phosphate, 16%		2.30	22.00
Nitrate of Soda		6.00	59.00

ALL OTHER FERTILIZER PRICES UNCHANGED

All Other Prices in Catalog Unchanged

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.



Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any postoffice in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Canada, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone, the Hawaiian Islands, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in his catalog; or, if you prefer it, will ship by express, charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. "Not prepaid" means you pay the freight. Beyond the Third Zone it is cheaper to ship by express.

Prices of field seeds, fertilizers and poultry foods fluctuate and are subject to market changes. Price changes will be noted in our "CROP SPECIAL"; write for it, it's free for the asking.

Notes About Parcel Post

Weight limit to 1st, 2d and 3d Zones, 70 lbs.; in other zones, 50 lbs.

Bulk limit to all zones, 84 inches.

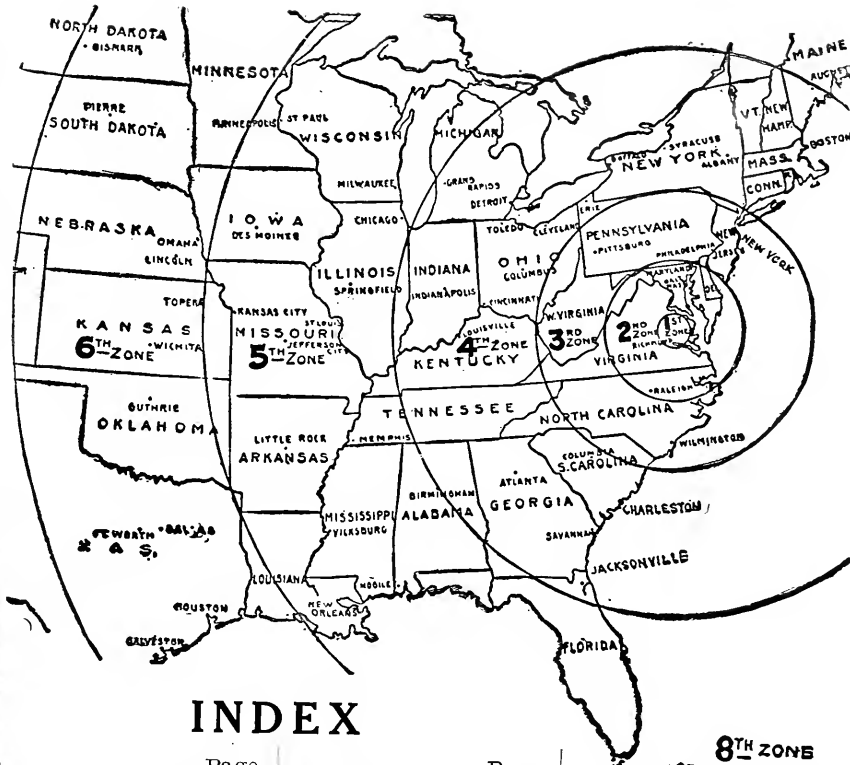
Poisons cannot be sent by parcel post.

Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by express.

Parcels Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL	First Zone 1 to 50 Miles	Second Zone 50 to 150 Miles	Third Zone 150 to 300 Miles	Fourth Zone 300 to 600 Miles	Fifth Zone 600 to 1,000 Miles	Sixth Zone 1,000 to 1,400 Miles	Seventh Zone 1,400 to 1,800 Miles	Eighth Zone All over 1,800 Miles
1	\$.05	\$.05	\$.05	\$.06	\$.07	\$.08	\$.09	\$.11	\$.12
2	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.23
20	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.22	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
36	.23	.40	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.84
41	.25	.45	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.31	.55	.55	1.06					
52	.32	.56	.56	1.08					
53	.33	.57	.57	1.10					
54	.34	.58	.58	1.12					
55	.35	.59	.59	1.14					
56	.36	.60	.60	1.16					
57	.37	.61	.61	1.18					
58	.38	.62	.62	1.20					
59	.39	.63	.63	1.22					
60	.40	.64	.64	1.24					
61	.41	.65	.65	1.26					
62	.42	.66	.66	1.28					
63	.43	.67	.67	1.30					
64	.44	.68	.68	1.32					
65	.45	.69	.69	1.34					
66	.46	.70	.70	1.36					
67	.47	.71	.71	1.38					
68	.48	.72	.72	1.40					
69	.49	.73	.73	1.42					
70	.50	.74	.74	1.44					

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